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THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA

October
1920

American Shorthorn Breeders' Association



Courtesy Gallbraith Bros., Tippecanoe, Ohio.

Useful Type



Courtesy Schaffner Bros., Erie, Pa.

Photo by Hildebrand

If the Breeder Would Succeed His Matrons Must Be of the Desired Type

Shorthorn Efficiency

There is a limitless field throughout which the Shorthorn is the favored bovine. Gradually there is coming about a closer relation between cattle and the farms than has existed for many years. With this development the Shorthorn cow comes into greater popularity and the worth of the Shorthorn bull is acknowledged.

Those who own the farms or who till them are desirous of obtaining an efficient farm animal. What is in their minds is the resourceful Shorthorn. Not the Shorthorn that gives but a limited flow of milk, nor, on the other hand, the "milking machine," but, rather, the Shorthorn cow that swings a capacious udder and yields a generous flow of milk; the cow that is deep of body, of ample scale, of rugged constitution; that carries meat on her back and down her ribs; that converts the roughage of the farm into beef and milk; that does not require artificial nor hothouse methods to bring about adequate production. The cow that these millions of farmers are in need of is the hardy, responsive sort—the typical Shorthorn, as we have long since known her.

Shorthorn breeders do not need to concern themselves much with the successes or failures of other breeds. Their chief concern is the making of Shorthorn efficiency; the producing of cows of the sort described; the use of sires that will get the type of calves that will conform to this requirement. That is all.

Who can read the reports of the markets without acknowledging the prevalent demand for Shorthorn beef? It seems to make no difference how big the Shorthorn steer grows; there seems always to be the quality that enables him to top the market, or nearly so, and return to his owner a larger amount of money per individual than the representatives of other breeds. It makes no difference, apparently, how many cows of other breeds make records under high-pressure tests; the demand of practical men inclines to the good, useful Shorthorn cow.

These are the breed's advantages, and everywhere the breeders need only to apply themselves to the making of greater Shorthorn efficiency, more generally distributed, in order to command a trade that has no limit; that looks always and hopefully toward the Shorthorn.

THE EDITOR.



Shorthorn Calves in a Mississippi Pasture



Courtesy Eben E. Jones, Rockland, Wis.

Photo by Hildebrand

First Prize Calf Herd, Minnesota, 1920

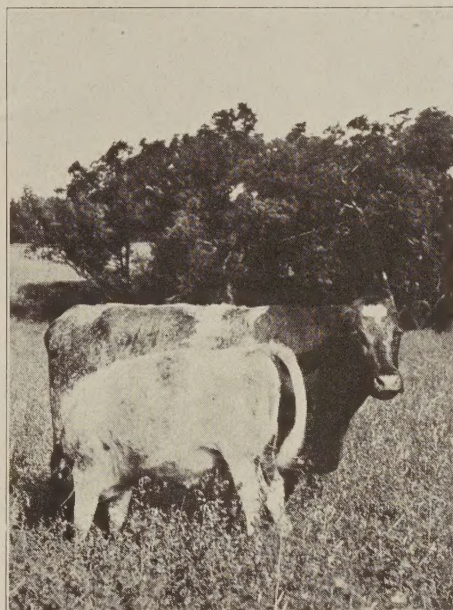
The Material in Hand

By Frank D. Tomson

The breeder of Shorthorns, or any other breed of livestock, by the very nature of things, concerns himself with the financial side of the enterprise. With most breeders this is the first consideration. It cannot very well be otherwise for the reason that most livestock breeders are trying to build up a reasonable competence. Probably the great majority of them started with very modest resources and are obliged to make their money out of the business.

There has been a good deal written to the effect that no man has a right to call himself a livestock breeder if he is giving chief consideration to the money side of the business. Personally, I am not inclined to agree with these expressions. Any one at all familiar with the conditions on the farm and the need of income, must recognize the necessity of making the business pay first of all. I do not see why a man who is thrifty, who puts his business on a paying basis, and makes the breeding of Shorthorns his chief vocation, cannot be a breeder in the highest sense of the term. First of all, for us Americans, it is a business for revenue. And I am of the opinion that those who are obliged to make their entire income out of the business of breeding Shorthorns are, in most cases, breeding better cattle than those who are handling it as a side line. My impression is, from all that I have observed and read, that that has been the case since livestock improvement began.

We pay a great deal of attention to pedigrees. That is, we incline to include in our operations, the pedigrees that meet with the widest popularity and, as the result, command the highest prices. Personally, I do not see any objection to that. It seems to me a progressive move, provided, of course,



Courtesy John Regier, Whitewater, Kans.

Good Type, Plenty of Milk and Alfalfa

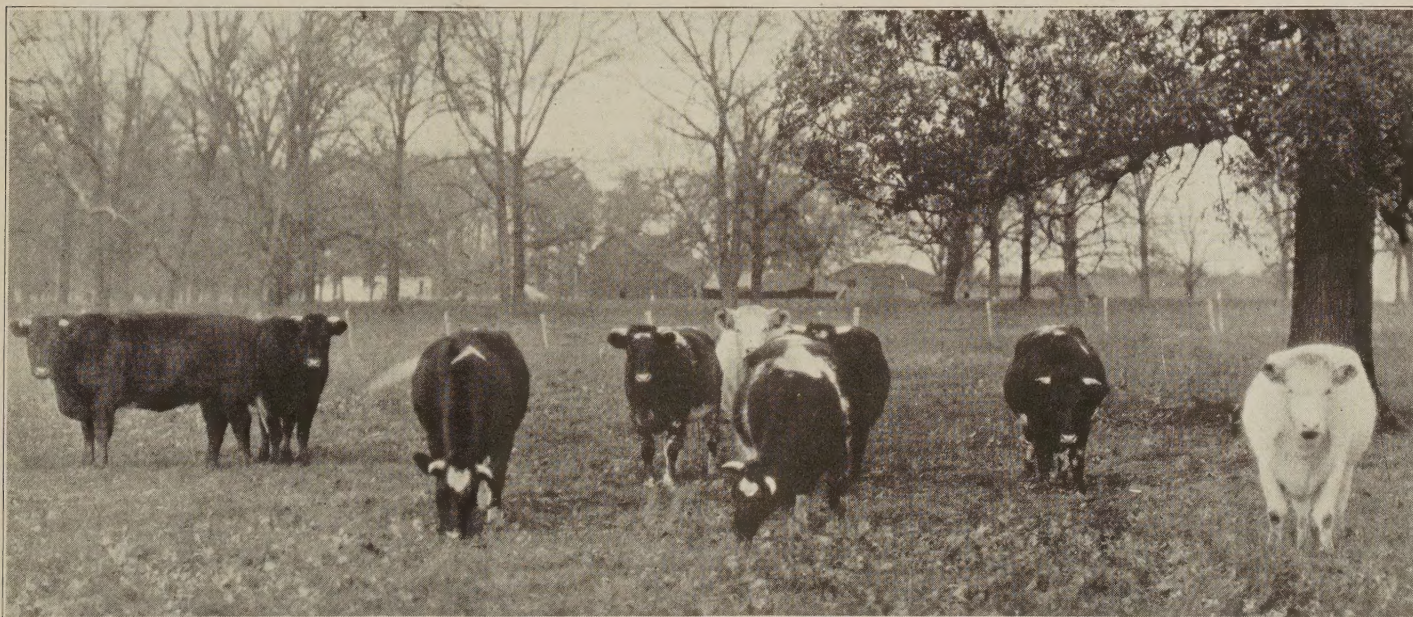
that the animals represented by those pedigrees measure up to a high standard of individuality. But I have often wondered whether a breeder who was absolutely independent in his selections, and intelligent also; who was not afraid to depart from the beaten path; who worked for one object only, that of producing individual Shorthorns of the highest merit; I have wondered, I say, whether such a man would not realize just as large cash returns as those who follow the usual course. It has seemed to me that such a man could make his

selections without regard to any particular family, having in mind only the merit of the individual, and then use the best sires obtainable, selected also without reference to family descent. It seems to me that such a man would be in position to breed cattle so good individually that there would be no lack of patronage.

Isn't it fair to assume that this man's productions might, sooner or later, be held in highest favor by breeders desiring to breed good Shorthorns. I am of the opinion that there is an inviting field for any man who is independent enough, and enterprising enough, to start out on such a program. The one result which he must obtain would be the production of high class individual Shorthorns. They would have to rank with the best that are being produced under present conditions and his advantage would be very much increased if he reached a standard higher than our leading types represent today.

This is not written to give the inference that we are not at present making broad and definite progress. It is a suggestion that may contain the seed of still higher achievement. This is a good time to give thought to a forward movement of this nature. It is a good time, when the demand for Shorthorns is coming from so wide a territory, that our breeders here in the United States give consideration to any effort that will have a tendency to improve our cattle and our trade situation at the same time. In view of the prospective patronage from foreign countries, this seems an especially opportune time to embark, to do some experimenting, if it could be called experimenting, in the hope of producing Shorthorns that will compel the patronage from all countries.

Getting back to the first thought in



Courtesy I. M. Forbes & Son, Henry, Ill.

Photo by Hildebrand

Yearling Heifers in a Favored Environment

the matter, perhaps such a breeder would not have so large a cash return for a period, but my impression is that such a period would be of short duration. It seems to me, and my impression is based on twenty years' observation, that the man with good Shorthorns never has much trouble in finding an outlet for his product. The man with poor individuals, representing the more fashionable strains of breeding, will have a good deal more difficulty in disposing of his products.

There are a good many sensible men engaged in livestock improvement, whether they are breeding purebreds or not, who are judges of individual merit and who buy on that basis. These men, for the most part, are thrifty, prosperous business men. They are concerned with beef production or milk yields. They give these points first consideration. The fact that the animal in question descends from "Mary," or "Polly," or "Lucile," or "Beatrice," far back in the ancestral line, doesn't attract any extra dollars from the pockets of such buyers. I am of the opinion that it would be a good move for Shorthorn breeders to have these buyers always

in mind, for they are usually generous investors when they find what suits them. I am not so sure but the breed has lost a great deal of patronage because these investors have so frequently found that pedigree lineage was given greater consideration than individual conformation. I do not mean to suggest that this is universally the case, but it has been too frequently the case.

The best prospect for the Shorthorn breeder is in taking care of the patronage of the practical cattleman, that he may recognize in the Shorthorn his best material rather than to look to any other breed for this improvement.

The Shorthorn has made very general and positive improvement. Never in the history of the breed have there been as many herds of high merit as are found today throughout our country. But we are competing constantly with other breeds that are working more definitely toward certain results, at least, so they claim, and it is the responsibility of Shorthorn breeders that they produce the types that will meet these other breeds in competition and not suffer in the contact.

Our breed has a number of distinct-

tive advantages. One is a natural tendency to obtain more scale than other breeds. One is the quality of flesh which the Shorthorn steers possess. Another is the dual source of revenue as beef and milk producers and another the adaptability of the Shorthorn to all conditions everywhere. As a farm animal the Shorthorn seems to have no competitors. Then there is the temperament of the Shorthorn that has a cash value from the days of calfhood on. These are advantages which may be made greater by the close study of our breeders in the hope of producing more efficient Shorthorns.

Any breeder who would embark on the plan I have suggested would be able to get his foundation herd together at a moderate cost, in view of the present preference toward certain family lineage, so that his investment would not represent so large an outlay. It would be chiefly a matter of intelligence and persistence on his part as to the degree of success which he would attain. I do not believe there is any question but that he could work great improvement. Certainly no time has ever been more opportune for such a venture.



Courtesy Day & Rothrock, Spokane, Wash.

Photo by Hildebrand

The Shorthorn is the Popular Favorite in the Northwest

Better Types of Livestock

We happened in at Tom Clark's place not long ago. Tom has been in the cattle business a long time. He has made a great deal of money by just staying on the job and growing a class of cattle that returned fairly liberal profits. Tom studies his business closely. We don't mean that he lies awake nights worrying about it. Tom is a good sleeper when he "hits the hay," but he is a close observer. He generally sees what he is looking at. He is a man of rather quick and always dependable judgment. One isn't apt to spend an hour or two

Written by the Editor for the
Nebraska Farmer

with Tom Clark without learning something. He has a way of saying things that makes the points clear. Another thing that has always impressed us is his apparent knowledge of his own business. There isn't very much pertaining to his operations that gets by him without notice. He is just deliberate enough when you are visiting him to be comfortable and his references to the subjects under discussion are pointed enough to hold your attention.

As we drove into his yard that day, he was just starting for a nearby pasture with a couple of men to look through the cattle and we were invited to go along. Tom keeps a good herd and he keeps them in good condition, as far as practicable. As we strolled among the cattle, commenting on this one and that, one of the visitors commented favorably on a certain cow, in this wise: "Mr. Clark, that is a wonderful cow! What a lot of flesh she carries! She must be about the best one you have."

Tom was smoking a cigar, which he

removed from his mouth and deliberately knocked the ashes off and then puffed on it once or twice to see that the spark of comfort was still there, and remarked, "She's the biggest cow I've got." Then another puff on the cigar. "But she comes a long way from being the best one."

"Why, she looks to me like a fine animal. Of course, I'm not an expert judge, but she certainly looks like the goods to me," said the visitor.

Tom took another puff or two. "Yes, she probably does look it to one who doesn't know the cattle business from experience. If you notice her closely, and you don't have to strain your eyes to see it either, she's uneven. Her back isn't straight and her sides are more or less 'rolly,' like the side of a range of hills. That don't look good to me. They don't pay you anything extra at the market for that kind of finish. There's a little cow over there that isn't so large, and just now, because she's nursing a calf, she doesn't look as attractive to the average man, but she's worth about six of that other cow from a business point of view. Thin as she is, you can see that her lines are fairly level and you can see that her form inclines to smoothness. Take hold of her hide and you'll notice that it is pliable—'mellow,' we call it—and her hair has a sort of gloss that indicates that she's naturally thrifty.

"There's another thing. She brings a calf regularly and you can judge by looking at her udder that she takes pretty good care of her calves. This other cow is an irregular breeder. She's not the kind you can depend on, one year with another. I got her with a bunch of cattle I bought recently. I've known her for a long time. You can bet she'll not stay long in this pasture. She's on her way to market now—but she doesn't know it.

"Let me show you a cow that comes pretty near filling my eye. It's this roan one over here, and I just want to go over her a little to call your attention to the points that have to do with the making of a good animal. In the first place, notice she has a feminine head, clean cut, with a very prominent eye and a wide nostril. Her horns, you see, are nicely turned and have a texture that suggests good breeding. Anyone who knows anything much about cattle would expect, just from the appearance of this cow, that she would be a good producer. She has a ladylike appearance. Her neck is well set, indicating good style. You notice that her shoulders are what we call well laid; that is, they are smooth and if you run your hand over them you will see that there is a covering of flesh there. When you are looking for a choice cow, this is one of the first features that you will notice. Her brisket, you see, is reasonably prominent, yet there isn't any surplus there. It's funny how a lot of folks seem to think that if the brisket projects well forward and is well rounded that it is the evidence of merit. Well,



Courtesy John Regier, Whitewater, Kans.

Shorthorns and a Catalpa Windbreak

there isn't much to it, except that plenty of width and enough fullness forward indicate room for the lungs, which is important because that indicates a rugged constitution. There, stand in front of her and you will see that there is plenty of width between her front legs which gives ample room for the lungs."

"But you said something about large nostrils that I didn't understand," spoke up the visitor.

"Yes," said Tom, "the large nostrils are important because they make room for an ample intake of air which goes a long way toward good health in an animal. Any time you are looking through a herd of cattle just notice that. They say a large nostril and a wide muzzle, the two usually go together, are signs of a good feeder. Now there is a point that a lot of people overlook. You notice that the top of the shoulder blade is a little below the top of the spinal column. Just run your hand over her and you will see what I mean. This is desirable and you notice how nicely she is finished over that point.



Courtesy W. E. Hemingway, Fayetteville, Ark.

Scenes Like This are Increasing in Arkansas

"Look around now at this other cow you first spoke of. You notice a depression between the blades at the top where the spinal column is sunken a little. That is never desirable in either a cow or a bull, but it is frequently found, especially in a bull. You want width enough on the top, but not too much. Now right back of that, over the fore rib, you see how full she is. That is always desirable. Let an animal get down skin-poor once and it is difficult afterwards ever to put the same amount of flesh back in this place. Now run your hand along her back and notice what a covering of flesh she has clear to her tail-head. See if you can locate her hip. Yes, it is all covered up. Look at the old girl over there and see her hips. See how prominent they are. If she was a little thinner you could hang your hat on either hip.

"What I was going to say about the covering over the back is that the butcher pays pretty well for a good showing there. Perhaps you didn't know it, but one-third of the carcass, which includes from this top-line about a third of the way down the ribs, sells for more than the other two-thirds over the butcher's counter. The next time you are in a butcher shop ask the price on sirloin, porterhouse and rib roast cuts. Then get a price on flank steak, round steak and boiling pieces. You will be more impressed then. The expert buyers always favor the steers that are smoothly finished. The meat cuts up better, makes a better appearance in the carcass and consequently sells more readily and at a better price. Take this big cow we were talking about. It doesn't make any difference how much flesh she takes on, she will never look well in a carcass and when a packer buyer looks over an animal, or a load of animals, at the yards, all he sees is carcasses hung up on the hooks. Nothing else interests him. It is the finished products from



Courtesy B. W. Aylor, Grandin, N. D.

Photo by Hildebrand

Maxwalton Stamp 2d, a Northwest Champion Winner

the packer's point of view that he has in mind and nothing else."

Here Tom felt around in his pocket for a match for he had let his cigar go out during the comment. He got it lighted in spite of the wind and, as a result, we made the usual comment about his having some Irish blood in him. He proceeded: "Now stand back of this cow with me and notice how nicely she fills out in the quarters. While, as I said, round steak doesn't command as high a price as sirloin and porterhouse, there is another point to consider. That is, in these hind quarters can be packed a lot of beefsteak. So, even though it doesn't sell for the highest price, the quantity of it gets you by all right. If you have ever stood around the yards much and noted these range steers that come in off the ranches where improved blood has never had an extensive use, you've had many a laugh at their 'cat hams.' That simply means that the curves, instead of being outward from the hocks, are inward. In other words, there isn't any meat there. Notice how this animal is well meated clear to the hocks.

"Now stand there at the side and notice how her flank comes down level with the rest of the underline. They say that is a sign of good breeding. I guess it is because you always find a good flank where you find the other two. You notice that the underline is parallel with the top line. You notice, too, it is a long way from the underline to the top line; that is, there is a lot of cow there. Then you notice how well she stands on her legs and how nicely the legs are tapered. This last is a sign of good breeding. It adds to the appearance of the individual and I tell you the

appearance of these cattle has a lot to do with their value in the mind of the average buyer.

"You notice that this cow has a rich coat of hair. There is a lot of it in the winter time which furnishes the kind of protection that she needs. Just feel of the hair and you will instinctively believe that she is thrifty. The condition of the hair is an accurate indicator, as a rule, of the thriftiness of the individual.

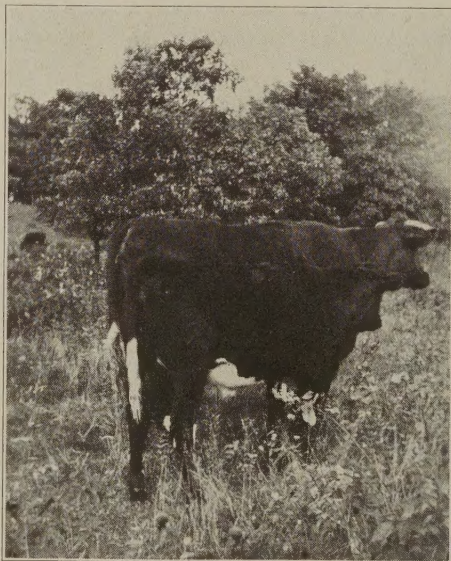
"Another thing is important in a cow. You see she not only has a large udder, but it is well balanced. The quarters are of uniform size and the teats are well placed, one on each corner, and of uniform length. You hear a lot of talk among the dairy folks about the udder. That's where those fellows make their

livin'. There are some beef producers who believe that they can get by with cows that don't give any milk, but I have always noticed that the best milkers are the most dependable producers. There is a sort of connection between the two that we can't ignore. I don't want any cows in my pasture that are not fairly liberal milkers and whenever I get one, I'm reasonably sure that I've got a good breeder.

"Speaking of the covering over the back, you know a lot of cattle go to the markets that do not have a covering an inch thick there. Just put your hand on this cow's loin, run your thumb in below the short rib and measure it. Don't you see there is a good six inches of loin there? That's high priced beef and whenever Mr. Packer Buyer sees that kind of a covering—his mouth waters. Oh, yes, there's a lot to learn in this business, just as there is in the dry goods business, where a fellow needs to know the difference in the grades of fabrics, whether cotton, silk or wool. He needs to be a judge of quality. He needs to know something about the whims of the women who buy these fabrics. It isn't every dub that makes a success of the dry goods business. Undoubtedly you and I would have a merry time trying to run a dry goods store and no doubt many a dry goods man would feel lost in trying to run the cattle business. It doesn't make any difference what business a fellow goes into he has something to learn. And the more he studies it the more he learns."

Here the visitor spoke up. "Well, Mr. Clark, do your requirements in the case of a bull run along the same lines as in the case of a female?"

"Yes," said Clark, "except, of course,



Courtesy L. W. Hastert, River Falls, Wis.

Village Queen and Heifer Calf

you would need to substitute masculinity and virility and impressiveness in the case of the bull for femininity, refinement and grace in the case of the female. I have heard it said that in the selection of the male one should pay special attention to the perfection of the fore end—the head and neck and fore quarters. That is, if some faults had to be taken on, it would be less objectionable to have these in the hind parts than foreward. But in the selection of the female, the reverse would be true. Personally, I don't take a lot of stock in that suggestion, but at the same time, I wouldn't use a bull that didn't get somewhere near perfection in the fore parts. We expect a stronger, heavier shoulder in the case of the bull, but that doesn't involve a rough shoulder. The shoulder may be stronger and just as well covered as in the case of the female where the shoulder is well laid in.

"It is always desirable in a bull to have a clean throat and not a lot of surplus 'leather.' A wide muzzle, a large nostril, a full clear eye, broad forehead, well set horns and a neck well arched and smoothly joined to the body, are what an experienced breeder looks for in the selection of a bull. There's a mighty difference between coarseness and masculinity. A closely knit carcass with a natural tendency to flesh and a loose, pliable hide are always to be desired in the case of a bull. The hips should be less prominent than in the case of the female, though they should not be too prominent in either instance.

"There is another thing I didn't mention. It is the outward curve of the ribs, fullness of the heart girth, immediately back of the shoulders. This has a close relation to the fullness of the chest. As you can understand, plenty of width on the back simply means more room for the highpriced beef. Yet the



Courtesy Geo. Holden, Charlotte, Mich.

A Useful Combination—Shorthorns and Silos

general balance of the individual is a very important item. Just let me show you now." And Tom started a dozen animals of different ages out away from

the rest of the herd. "There," said he, "I've run out a few. Look at them carefully and you will notice that they are all like, so far as conformation is concerned. They are of different ages, but you can see they are all of one type. That's what a cattle breeder hopes to be able to do—produce cattle of one type—cattle that he can depend on year after year, the kind that you can build a reputation on; that is something you don't want to overlook—is the value of reputation in breeding good cattle. When I take a load of my steers to market representing this type, you can bet I'm a welcome visitor at the yards and I have mighty little complaint about the prices that are offered for my cattle, one shipment with another.

"I spoke about buying this bunch of cattle the other day. I saw a chance to make some money on 'em, or thought I did, but I tell you frankly since I put 'em in here along with these that I have had on the farm, I think a lot less of 'em than I did before. I may make some money, but it won't be much. You can see for yourself since I've driven this bunch out that these others detract from the appearance of the entire herd. This big cow that attracted your attention sort of disturbs the uniformity. The herd would look at least fifty percent better with this mixed lot out and you can bet they're goin' out the fore part of the week."

We handed Tom another cigar which he lighted and as we looked through the cattle further and strolled back toward the barnyard gate, I overheard the visitor remark to his companion: "This man has told us more about cattle in the last thirty minutes than I ever knew before in all my life."

We think Tom overheard this remark for he slyly winked at us and commented on the weather.

The Dependable Shorthorn Carcass

Unlike poets, beef carcasses are both born and made. In a general way they may be described as good, bad and indifferent, the latter variety being responsible for much of the nocturnal pedestrianism cattle buyers indulge in during periods of insomnia resulting from dressing yields that go awry. The indifferent carcass is the product of what stockyard talent knows vernacularly as the "gambler" steer. Bret Harte's loftiest conception of the vain tricks and evil ways concocted and practiced by the pagan Mongolian, falls short of the jobs such cattle put upon the cattle buyer. It is a stockyard axiom that anybody can buy top cattle and canners without serious risk of falling down, but in the great mass of commercial cattle even the most astute of those following that calling have a lucid idea of what the hide of a "gambler" bullock conceals until its coat is lying on the abattoir floor.

Beef weights concern cattle buyers

By James E. Poole

Chicago, Illinois

The author of this article, Mr. Poole, is rated, and deservedly, the foremost market authority in America. His contribution to this number sheds some light on market preferences.

THE EDITOR.

primarily, but quality is of serious import. Figures are not always veracious and even when a buyer receives a dressing sheet that tells a pleasing tale he is not always certain that his record has not been impaired until he makes a trip to the beef house. A 65 percent result on paper does not tell the whole story; in fact, an occasional 70 percent may provoke the beef salesman to more earnest and not illogical profanity than a carcass figuring consid-

erably lower. It is the counterfeit bullock of all the breeds that worries buyers and at intervals the wisest of them "get stung."

Defects in the carcass are less evident at the yearling than the mature stage. Any animal of the bovine species, with decent ancestry, will hang up creditably short of the eighteen-month period. Early maturity requires quality, it is true, but condition is of equal importance. In the aged steer defects loom up like a bunch of sore thumbs when the cooler stage of his career is reached and it is here that breeding synonymous with quality counts.

There is a class of stockyard buyers known as "breed cranks" and most of them lavish their affections on one breed. These "cranks" are in a minority, but their penchant to pay a shade more for the particular kind of cattle they favor amounts to obsession. That they frequently err in their judgment does not deter them from continuing an obviously absurd policy, a policy responsible for

some of the absurd top prices recorded.

Good cattle from feedlots with a reputation have been standardized at the stockyards these many years past. When a buyer learns their identity he will "bid blind," experience having taught him the merit of their breeding and the effectiveness of their finishing. Last May

ing glance by a Chicago buyer with a New York order for good kosher cattle.

The question has been frequently raised as to the dressing capacity of the Shorthorn compared with other breeds, involving, of course, equally essential quality. As to its ability to make weight contention is impossible,

lock possesses the requisite quality and condition and is dependable.

That word dependable means much to the cattle buyer always on the alert for counterfeits. I know one buyer on the Chicago market, "Tim" Burns, who has always shown a marked partiality for what he calls red cattle. Recently I asked him his reason for that policy. "Because I get better results with that kind than the others. Do not infer that I am knocking any breed, nor am I a breed crank, but for all round utility purposes give me these Shorthorn cattle. Whenever I get away from them, kicks begin to come from my customers, who are indifferent to color or breed; in fact, it is probable that many of them do not know the difference between a Shorthorn and a Holstein, but they do know beef, and demand a reasonable degree of uniformity. When I get an order from Philadelphia or Pittsburgh for a dozen loads of cattle I invariably send Shorthorns if I can get them of the weight and quality the order specifies. Experience has taught me the wisdom of this. There are fewer counterfeits among the red cattle than blacks or whitefaces and nothing proves a kick more promptly than a counterfeit. You can take a finished bullock of any breed in confidence of hanging up a good carcass, but the man buying cattle on orders all the year round cannot buy toppers. He must go out into the mass and take pot-luck, always with the idea of keeping cost down uppermost in his mind, and many years ago I learned that my customers took less risks with the reds than other kinds."

Burns must satisfy a more exacting class of killers than the packer-buyer, as some of his customers buy at irregular intervals and demand uniformity. An Armour or a Swift buyer who happens to get stung on a load of cattle one day may repair the error on the next session; in other words, he has the advantage of striking an average, while



Courtesy C. H. Prescott & Sons, Tawas City, Mich.

Photo by Hildebrand

Newton Champion, a Sire of International and Congress Winners

when the cattle market was in the throes of demoralization a certain Illinois feeder was advised by his commission man to dump a drove of warmed up bullocks. "No, sir," was the response, "my cattle have a reputation. Neither they nor myself have ever fooled a buyer and never will." A drove of these standardized steers regardless of breed invariably makes a prime set of carcasses.

A more or less popular illusion exists that an expert beef man possesses the faculty of picking carcasses of the several breeds from an array in the beef house. This has been fostered by breed propagandists, but meets ridicule when suggested to the initiated. The average beef distributor has a specified type in his mind, a type adapted in most cases to his trade. Invariably he rejects the lumpy kind as such beef means waste in the cutting operation. Usually, unless his trade is exacting, he will buy such beef "at a price." During the periods of scarcity he is less discriminating, which accounts for the fact that at the present time a plain heavy steer, thrown out without ceremony last May, now ranks as good. Much depends on the offering and during periods of plenty of any grade the excess is penalized. Neither weight nor quality was a credit to a steer last May; under present conditions weight will atone in marked degree for deficiency in quality. A canning cow one week is a cutter the next, according to the same elastic system of stockyard grading as practiced by killers. What would be considered a choice steer on the Fort Worth, Texas, market would not be entitled to a pass-

individuals frequently dressing 68 to 70 percent, but such carcasses are not desirable from the butcher's standpoint. I know buyers with a disposition to scrap over a proposition that the Angus does not make a superior carcass; others that the Shorthorn does not develop a superlative carcass, but they may be safely put in the crank category. A more intelligent opinion is that of the buyer who asserts that the Shorthorn is capable of making the best type of carcass, frequently does, when the bul-



Courtesy Kansas Department of Agriculture.

The Evolution of the Kansas Steer

the order buyer must make good on every purchase to hold his trade, giving testimony from a sound weight. Other order buyers, notably "Eddie" Egan, take the same view, supporting it by their purchasing operations. I put the matter up to Henry Du Plau, the Wilson buyer, himself a buyer and champion of the Shorthorn as an economical beef maker. Du Plau was less emphatic than Burns on the subject of super excellency, contending that the superior spring of rib in the Shorthorn, although demonstrating constitution and beef making capacity, detracted somewhat from carcass desirability, a point too fine to appeal to the average buyer, even if admitted, but when it came to an all round appraisal of breed merit from both production and selling angles Du Plau awarded the palm to the Shorthorn. Another competent authority, who declined to be quoted on the ground that as a Shorthorn breeder he might be open to the accusation of partisanship, or crankism, asserted emphatically that from the standpoint of dependability the

Shorthorn was without a peer. "You can take them blindfolded and not run a serious chance of getting in bad at the beef house," he said. This view is shared by stock cattle buyers and may be considered the chief asset of the Shorthorn either in the feedlot or at the slaughter house. An incalculable sum of money, in the aggregate, is squandered annually by killers in the acquisition of cattle that disappoint in the beef stage.

Eli Pfaelzer, son of that veteran expert, Louis Pfaelzer, of enviable show yard capacity in the judicial capacity, told me that for uniformity the Shorthorn was unexcelled. "Get them when they are fat behind the shoulder and you may wager your last dollar that you have a highgrade carcass," he said. "It takes an expert to pick good cattle out of the bovine mob buyers' work over at the stockyards every day; anybody can buy or sell the good ones and if the buyer goes to the red ones when in doubt he will run less risk of perusing an unfavorable dressing sheet than otherwise." Pfaelzer emphatically repudiated

the contention that, given a row of No. 1 beef carcasses in the cooler any living man could pick out breed representatives. At the beef house beef is beef, the bullock losing its identity when the hide drops on the killing floor.

Eastern kosher buyers are partial to red cattle on account of this dependable feature. The mature Shorthorn distributes his fat evenly, a fact emphasized by Henry Du Plau. This is not intended to detract from the merits of smooth cattle of any breed, as such an attitude would be untenable, the point being that the Shorthorn carcass in prime condition is as good as the best; that prime cattle are in a hopeless minority at many seasons and that the buyer picking bullocks to fill an order out of the mass has assurance of making a good score by picking cattle of Shorthorn color and type, 90 percent of the supply being grades. The order buyer has learned by experience that the more indications of Shorthorn blood the whiteface mature steer displays the less risk he runs of securing an objectionable lumpy carcass.

At the Kansas City Market

It must be said that the author bases this article on nothing more than his observations of Shorthorn cattle at market, and that the things that are to be set down and that follow are the chronicles of the performances of Shorthorn cattle at the Kansas City market since December 1, 1919, a period in which he has had occasion to witness these performances.

If there is any final test of the value of cattle—beef breed cattle—other than that imposed by packer buyers, this writer knows them not. The packer buyer is the supreme court of decision on cattle after they have passed through the different acts, with their different scenes each—the acts, and scenes thereof, that make up the transition from calfhood to the finished product, as far as the farmer and feeder are concerned. No matter what value the farmer has placed on them, because of their exceptional feeding qualities or the qualities of smoothness and beef production the farmer may think that his finished cattle possess, the packer buyer is the one that reviews former decisions and hands down the ultimate decision of the court of last resort. The packer buyer may review his decisions when he gets the dressing percentages from the kill of his purchase—and he does—and it is then that he knows whether he was right or wrong and it is then that he takes stock of the things that went to make up the opinion he passed on the cattle in question.

It is thus that the writer would approach the record of Shorthorn cattle on the Kansas City yards for the last nine months, as they are more easy of review and carry with them certain indubitable facts that are well worthy of the consideration of any and all

By B. C. Biggerstaff

Well Known Market Writer,
Kansas City, Mo.

breeders and feeders of beef breed cattle. This record speaks for itself, and the reader can judge for himself as to whether it is a brilliant one or not and whether there was any basis in fact for the assertions of the breeders of Shorthorn cattle to the effect that they are a beef breed that is in every way worthy of the consideration of the man who feeds cattle for market as a business.

These claims of Shorthorn cattle men, as we at the yards heard of them, are made up of contentions that Shorthorns mature early and that they take on flesh easily and that they develop a quality of beef that comes to market on foot in such a condition and presented in such a way that packer buyers see the potential value of such cattle as ultimate highgrade beef.

It must have taken cattle of exceptional value to top the market at Kansas City during the week of Dec. 17, 1919, and particularly to top the market at \$19.50, but that is what 19 reds and roans from the farm of Warren Mitchell of Platte County, Mo., did, and that top was the highest price paid for a car load of cattle on the Kansas City market during 1919, and they averaged 1,386 pounds when marketed here. When they went out to the Mitchell farm in March, 1919, these cattle averaged 868 pounds. They sold at retail up to \$1 a pound at a Kansas City market during the holidays, and were pronounced by the most discriminating retail butcher in Kansas City to be the best carcasses he ever purchased on the Kansas City market, or elsewhere, for that matter.

Nor was this exceptional record for the Mitchell cattle one that stood out in mighty loneliness during the closing days of a year that saw some cattle prices that were considerably higher than any peak that has been reached this year. On Dec. 10, 1919, Grant & Adams of Belton, Mo., marketed 12 purebred Shorthorn steers, the tail end of their calf crop, at the Kansas City yards, at \$19. They were long two-year-olds and weighed an average of 1,449 pounds. During the last 30 days of their feeding period they took on an average of 103.5 pounds each. A. J. Maurer, a purebred breeder at Graham, Mo., sent four purebred Shorthorn steers to market during the closing days of December, 1919, that sold for \$19 per hundred, and without any fill these steers averaged 1,215 pounds and sold for \$230.85 per head. These were cattle slightly more than two years old, and these, like the Warren Mitchell cattle and the Grant & Adams cattle, made gains that would please any cattle feeder and money that would justify any feeder of cattle in taking on cattle of equal quality and potentialities, no matter what breed. If these three market topping sales are a record for Shorthorns and if the gains made and the prices secured are a record for Shorthorn cattle and a tribute to them over any other breed, then that record will have to stand as written, because it was written in the court of last resort for beef cattle—in the purchasing departments of big packers and backed up in their shambles and in their coolers.

It is not the purpose of the writer to set up any contention for Shorthorns above any other breed of beef cattle, nor to adduce and present evidence—

and cumulative evidence, at that—to prove any contention that Shorthorn cattle are better than any other beef breeds. This is simply a presentation of beef breed facts, and it is not to weary the reader than Ossa is piled on Pelion, nor line added upon line, nor precept on precept.

But since the cases of record are being reviewed, it might be well, as notable instances of marketing beef breed cattle, to go into the month of January of this year and to note the sale the first week of January of the cattle of A. W. Faney of Platte City, Mo. Shorthorns, 40 head of reds, roans and whites, that sold on Jan. 1 this year for \$14, a top that stood for some time in the new year on plain cattle. These from a purebred but unregistered herd of Shorthorns, made a gain of 105 pounds in 60 days in a style of feeding that is known as "warming 'em up" down these ways—a short feeding process that is intended to put on a rapid gain in a short time, and only the best quality of feeding cattle can hope to win out in such a race against time.

The following week Loch Brothers of Burchard, Neb., cut six purebred steers from out of a shipment of cattle to this market and secured \$15.50 for them. A barren heifer in the lot sold for the same price, the highest price that has been paid on the Kansas City market, so far as any records show, during the year 1920.

Later on in January, while good cattle were selling for around \$13.75, J. F. Groves of Corder, Mo., came in on Jan. 17 and topped the market for the week at \$14.75 with his Shorthorns. The closing week in January Pyle Brothers of Dade County, Mo., came to the market and topped the market for the week with Ozark Mountain Shorthorns that sold for \$15, at an average weight of 1,400 pounds. These cattle were not slaughtered on the local market, but were purchased by an order buyer for killing at Chicago because of special fitting.

Along about Feb. 14 W. R. Amory, a Braymer, Mo., farmer, who has been sending a great many Shorthorns to market here this year and generally topping the market, too, came in with 23

head of Shorthorns that sold for \$13.75—a premium of 25 cents a hundred over any cattle of the week—and on a market that was notoriously bad. During the thirty days that followed Feb. 14 Shorthorns topped the market with considerable regularity, although the market was bad and feeders that had good cat-



Courtesy C. Van Cleve, Crystal City, Texas.

Range Bred, Strictly Grass Fed, Weight 1,500 Lbs., Topped the Market

tle stayed out of the market, and any tops that were recorded were on levels that seem low as compared with those that were secured when the market "came back." March 13 George Renfro of Lawrence County, Mo., made a top of \$14.50 on Shorthorns, two year olds that averaged 1,320 pounds—the top of the day and the week. A bad market followed for two weeks, and the first revival came about March 27, when C. P. Prim of Atchison, Kan., sold Shorthorns here for \$14.

Not until April 17 did the local market show any tendency to recover from a period of depression. Fritz Meneen of Clifton, Kan., came into the market at that time and sold Shorthorns for \$14.75—the best price secured for cattle on the Kansas City market after the Loch cattle had sold for \$15.50 in the first part of January. May found Shorthorns topping the local market with regularity, but at no exceptional prices, as the switchmen's strike had paralyzed all the yards and beef had dropped to perilous levels and no one was shipping fancy cattle. May closed without anything eventful in beef cattle at any markets for this cause. On June 5 Chris Coffey of Axtell, Kan., came in with yearling Shorthorns, by a bull of his own raising, and topped the market of several weeks, regardless of breed, at \$14.40, the top yearlings of the year up to that time at these yards. By June 12 the market was coming back to normal, as far as transportation conditions were concerned, and Clyde Wilson of Pawnee, Neb., came to this market with 1,050-pound Shorthorns that topped the market at \$16.50, and Clyde Ogg, Richmond, Mo., made a new yearling top at \$16.25.

It was at this juncture that \$17 cattle came back at the Kansas City yards with the selling of several loads of

Shorthorns from the Sni-A-Bar farm at Grain Valley, Jackson County, Mo., at that figure.

The sales of these \$17 Shorthorns and the repetition of sales from this farm at \$17 are comparatively recent history and have been written of by those who have studied this herd of cattle and analyzed them in every particular.

We will now revert to exceptional cattle that have come to the Kansas City market during the last few months as showing what can be done in the way of producing big cattle, heavy cattle, of great weight in a short time, or in a period that demonstrates some particular phase of beef cattle production. The largest three-year-old steers that have ever come to this market, so far as records go back, have come in during the week ending July 17 and were eight three year olds that came from the farm of Charles McKee in Clinton county, Missouri, and which averaged 1,745 pounds each, and one of the lot weighed 1,930 pounds. Mr. McKee raised all these cattle himself, and they sold for \$16.50. One can figure Mr. McKee's return on these cattle, which were not freaks but the result of taking virtually purebred Shorthorn calves and putting them on plenty of feed until they were three years old. The growth they made indicates the quantity of beef that can be secured in that way.

The A. G. Gall cattle, that came in from Clinton county, Missouri, recently and which sold for \$17, the highest price paid for cattle on the Kansas City market since the splendid record of the Sni-A-Bar Shorthorns, the Gall cattle selling for that price, shows again what can be done with cattle when they are put on full feed. While not as large nor as old as the McKee Shorthorns the Gall cattle, two steers, averaged in excess of 1,600 pounds, which is pretty good for a pair of two year olds.

And so the record for Shorthorn sales at the Kansas City market is written. The above chronology does not take into consideration the many days that Shorthorns top the market for the day, but are the records of exceptional top sales, exceptional records, made by the Shorthorns. No invidious comparisons have been made, for no comparisons at all have been attempted. Only the records have been revealed.



Courtesy T. J. Sands, Robinson, Kansas.

Lavender Emblem, A Kansas Prize-winner



Courtesy Gleason & Blazer, Kiowa, Colo.

Sunnyside Robert—A Good Sort for Colorado

Grover Cleveland and the Herd Book

In the August 28th issue of the Saturday Evening Post appears an extended article by the well-known writer, George F. Parker, reviewing the early life of Grover Cleveland, twice President of the United States.

Mr. Cleveland, being a nephew of Lewis F. Allen, founder of the Shorthorn Herd Book spent many months in his uncle's office as an assistant, and came in contact with many Shorthorn men of that period. It was to his early acquaintance among these men that Mr. Cleveland attributed his accurate knowledge of men, an accomplishment that never failed to impress his associates in later years.

Mr. Parker's article, a part of which is quoted herewith, pays a fine tribute to these men identified with livestock husbandry and Shorthorn affairs in particular in that early day. According to Mr. Parker, Mr. Cleveland had intended to locate in the city of Cleveland, but was encouraged by Lewis F. Allen to stop over at Buffalo and remain there indefinitely. The article reads:

"This, however, was not his initial visit to his uncle. About the time that he was finishing up his two experiments as a clerk in a country store he had made a visit to the Allen family at Black Rock in 1851 as a boy of fourteen. As he stayed some weeks longer than he expected, he had spent his pocket money and worked his way back on the Erie Canal into Central New York—not so much as mentioning to his uncle this lack of money.

"On this second visit his uncle persuaded him that Cleveland was not the place for him, but that Buffalo was, and told him he wanted him to come and live with him and assist in the compilation of the Shorthorn Herd Book. He was therefore taken into the house as a member of the family, given all its privileges, provided with his board and clothing, besides drawing pay for his work, and late in the year of 1855—perhaps in September or October—his uncle took him into town and introduced him to Rogers, Bowen & Rogers, then one of the leading law firms of Buffalo. They agreed to receive him without stipulating for regular weekly payments, but permitting him to draw a certain annual sum at irregular intervals. Here he took up his studies, and his uncle, always solicitous about him, became rather dissatisfied with the tutorial attention he was getting. But when he approached Mr. Rogers he got the effective answer that the young man was doing well, and progress in such a case depended almost entirely upon the student himself and not upon his teachers.

"His uncle was in many respects the leading private citizen of Buffalo, where he settled in 1827. He had married Margaret Cleveland, a sister of Grover Cleveland's father. Mr. Allen at once became active in the business development of the growing town, then scarcely more than a village. Mrs. Allen was a

woman of high mental and spiritual gifts, with excellent literary tastes and some experience as a writer, and as she lived to within a year or so of her nephew's election as mayor of Buffalo, she was always a potent influence with him. As early as 1848 Mr. Allen had been president of the New York State Agricultural Society. He began his Shorthorn Herd Book in 1846 and kept it up until twenty-four volumes had been issued. Within this time he had registered the pedigrees of 125,000 full-bred animals. He himself, in conjunction with friends, bought sixteen thousand acres of the seventeen thousand that make up Grand Island across the Niagara River below Buffalo. Of this he reclaimed and retained a large farm of nearly a thousand acres.

"Here he became one of the largest breeders of Shorthorns, while living in the house at Black Rock built by Gen. Peter B. Porter, the Western New York hero of the War of 1812 and later Secretary of War. Mr. Allen was intimate with many leading statesmen and politicians in connection with the organization of the Republican Party. His house was filled with books, he had a wide range of reading and study and a remarkable capacity for expressing himself upon any topic of interest to him or his hearers.

"Mr. Allen was man of substance and activity in his chosen work, and next to Millard Fillmore was probably the most prominent social figure in the life of the neighborhood. Not only did this apply to the people among whom he lived, but his business as a stock breeder brought to his house many men of substance and intelligence. The boy was always part and parcel of this social life. He came in contact with men, and being serious and mature for his years he understood their talk and what it meant. He was therefore never lacking in any of the finer surroundings of life from the very beginning.

"He endured no hardships, had a good home with all comforts, decent clothes, plenty to eat of the wholesome food that his body always demanded in rather liberal proportions, his share of time for play, and as tradition indicates, he was not entirely above the ordinary mischief that inheres in a boy at all times. No home, with parents of the most successful or indulgent kind, could have been more complete. Indeed, he probably had far better opportunities for seeing the world and learning about men than if he had been in the home of his mother in the central part of the state. Speaking of this episode in his boyish life, he once said to me:

"I walked back and forth to the house at Black Rock for about two years after beginning my law studies in 1855. When I reached home and had had dinner I worked on the Herd Book often until early in the morning. In the absence of my uncle I conversed with the men who came to him on stock buying

or stock studying business. I thus gained a knowledge from these surroundings and this association with my uncle that has been of the utmost value.

"Not only was he known as an authority on Shorthorns, but he had a large breeding farm over on Grand Island, where he kept from forty to sixty purebred cattle. This was one of the most extensive of its time in the immediate neighborhood, and as men came from far and near, both to his home and to the farm, in both of which I had a free run, my knowledge of men was enlarged by this actual contact. They came from almost every quarter from which such markets could draw customers or inquirers. My uncle's hospitalities, as those of all men engaged in any branch of the stock industry, were liberal, and naturally I had the benefit of them.

"Thus since I came into public life many persons have assumed that I had a fair knowledge of a variety of men and have asked how I obtained it. I could only answer that there is no reason for this at all. It was simply because I had come into actual contact constantly, and early in life, both socially and in business, with a various lot of men—buyers, sellers, actual farmers, boys, owners and drovers. I was friendly enough to gain some idea of their thoughts, methods and aspirations. As many of them were only a little older than myself, I kept in touch with them as our common lives were enlarged, and so this knowledge was extended both through them and through friends and associates.

"Thus I did not have to make a special study of practical things. It was there before me day by day in my regular work. I could not have escaped it if I had tried. I saw many of these men again and again on their business trips up and down the canal and still maintained pleasant relations with them. It is hard for people in this day to understand how carefully such associations were maintained. This friendly, open life was so much simpler then that it is almost beyond comprehension, especially by the average city dweller.

"This is why it was that the somewhat different types of persons which I have described to you as living at the Southern Hotel, whither I went in about 1858, were only a modification or extension of the same influences that had surrounded me during these formative boyish years. While I was never a farm boy, and though then living in a city of sixty or eighty thousand people, I was essentially a country boy, and even to this time I have maintained my interest in the industries, the ways and the people of the country. My hours have continued to be early and late, as I learned them in the country, so when I went to town, even if I could have done so, I did not change my habits. My tastes merely assimilated themselves to both kinds of life."

Looking for Cattle in the Range Country

You ask for a story of some of my experiences in handling cattle. I did not have many that were out of the ordinary, but, perhaps, an account of a trip I made with a former associate into the Jackson Hole country in '96 is worth relating. As this old time associate of mine died some years ago I withhold his name, referring to him merely as "Bill."

Bill dropped into my office one morning and said, "Mark, if you wanted to get a drink of pure water where would you go to get it?" I knew he had something on his mind and replied, "I would go to the spring, of course." Then he said, in a knowing way, "You bet you would, and if you wanted it to be real pure you'd go clear to the head of the spring. Now, when we're buying cattle why don't we go clear to the head of the cattle spring to buy 'em and get 'em cheaper?"

We had been buying a good many cattle together through western Nebraska and he came to the conclusion that if we went out into Montana or Wyoming we could get them a good deal cheaper. So after talking over the matter we finally decided to go into the Jackson Hole country in Wyoming, at that time one of the most out of the way places in the country—and about the toughest. We agreed that if there were any cheap cattle in the country we ought to find them there, so we made ready and boarded the train to Sheridan.

In those days accommodations in that country were not up to what they are now. We reached Sheridan about 4 o'clock the second morning and learned that the stage left for Buffalo at 7. We went over to the Sheridan Inn and found several cattlemen whom I knew slightly. We all sat around the barroom

By Mark W. Woods

Lincoln, Neb.

pocket. As a joke I slipped it out and we all looked through it to see how much money we could find, but there did not appear to be a cent in it, nothing but a letter, so I dropped it in my grip.

When breakfast was called I woke Bill up. On the way into the dining

sometimes in one place, sometimes in 'nother. Folks generally 'goin' armed now, but it don't do much good. Seems to be a big gang of 'em." All of the crowd caught the point, all except Bill, and they watched him out of the corners of their eyes. "Why, don't the sheriff organize a big posse and get after 'em and hang 'em?" asked Bill, with some concern. "That's easier said than done," was the reply. "It's a tough place, that



Courtesy Cornforth Livestock Co., Elbert, Colo.

These Are the Kind That Are Working Improvement in Colorado

room he missed his pocketbook. He took me by the arm and said, "Mark, I've been robbed." All the others were watching to see the fun. I asked him how much he had lost. He said, "Somebody has taken my pocketbook with \$500 in it." Everybody laughed and Bill snorted, "It's no laughing matter. I tell you I've been robbed." Then I asked, "Are you sure you had \$500 in your pocketbook?" and Bill, showing a bit of temper said, "I guess I know what I had in my pocketbook. I had \$500 in there." "Well, Bill," I remarked, "you would certainly make a great politician for you are some good liar. I took your pocketbook as it was about to fall out of your vest pocket and threw it in my grip, but before I did so I went through it and there wasn't a cent in it." A smile immediately spread all over his face. We all felt we had Bill stuck for the drinks. That was long before the day of national prohibition. We told him he would have to show us; so he went back to the grip and got the pocketbook and opened it, then, taking out the letter, which he unfolded, uncovered five \$100 bills. Had we known the money was in the letter we would have given him more worry, but as the joke was on us we all went to breakfast—without the drinks.

As we drew up to the table one of the crowd, turning to me, said, "Woods, you been noticin' how the Jackson Hole bunch been holdin' up the stage lately 'tween here and Buffalo?" "No," I said in some surprise. "Yes, they've been holdin' 'em up pretty regular lately,

Jackson Hole country and there ain't no sheriff carin' to tackle that bunch."

Scattering references and suggestions of capture continued through breakfast and when we had finished Bill motioned me aside and said, "Mark, I've been thinking this thing over—this cattle business. With all these fellows looking for cattle I believe we can buy 'em cheaper in Nebraska. It's a long way over to Buffalo and then it's a long way down to the Jackson Hole country from there and it's too long a stretch to drive if we buy any and, beside, when I left home my wife wasn't so very well. I don't know as I ought to be gone so long. I don't know but we better go back around Alliance where we been doing so well. We'll be a good deal nearer home there." I insisted that so long as we had come this far we would go over to the Jackson Hole country and finally persuaded him to go at least as far as Buffalo.

About 15 minutes before the stage pulled out Bill disappeared and I surmised was concealing his money. He appeared again in time to join the bunch, six or eight of us. We had hardly got under way before a cattleman with a big, white hat cautiously inquired, "Woods, where do you carry your money?" "I never carry only just enough to pay expenses on the trip. I always carry a check book," I replied. "Well," he remarked in seeming seriousness, "of all places don't hide it in your boot, as that's the first place these devilish fellows look for the money." We were all watching Bill's face and no-



Courtesy J. K. Holmes, Center, Colo.

Pick the Champion

waiting for breakfast. Bill didn't believe much in sleeping cars so he rode in a chair car both nights—it was cheaper—and he got behind with his sleep. As we sat there in the warm barroom I noticed his head nod a few times and finally fall back and his mouth swing open. As he slept he slouched down lower and lower in his chair. His coat and vest crumpled up and his long pocketbook stuck out of his inside vest



The Cow Class at Brandon, Manitoba, 1920. The Roan Cow in the Foreground is Collynie's Best, the Grand Champion Female

ticed he turned about two shades paler. "You haven't hid your money in your boot have you, Bill?" I inquired, and he admitted, "That's just where I have got it." The cow man assured him, "You'd better take it out of there and hide it in your hat band." So Bill took off his boot, dug up the five \$100 bills and folded them carefully under his hat band. The more he handled the money the more nervous he became. When he was making the change from the boot to the hat, one of the party cautioned him, "Better not let the stage driver see you make that change. A lot of folks think he stands in with the bandits, though they ain't been able to prove it yet."

We drew up at Clear Creek for dinner at old man Jackson's place. He had four or five riders and cowboys around. They were coming in at a fast gallop just as we pulled up and our crowd got quite excited, predicting that they were the holdup gang. Just before we pulled out after noon, Bill took me into a corner

and said he had come far enough, that he didn't like the damn country and wanted me to carry the \$500 for him. Everybody knew he had it and if anything happened they'd sure get it. I told him it would simply mean his death if we were held up and the thing for him to do was to keep the money and then if anything happened to hand it over without a quiver. This struck home. How Uncle Bill did hate money! When he put his broad thumb over a bill you could just barely see the four corners.

As there was no stage back we had to go on to Buffalo at least. "We can decide when we get there," I told him, "whether to go on or come back." Reaching Buffalo, he decided to talk with some of the folks who lived there. "Yes," they said, "there've been a few holdups in the Jackson Hole country, but you'll be as safe there as you would on your Nebraska farm, so don't be worried."

This was the end of the stage route, so the next morning we got a couple of

saddle horses to ride over to a big ranch about sixty miles away, where we understood quite a bunch of cattle, five hundred to a thousand head, could be bought worth the money. We set off in the direction indicated by some of the local cowmen.

We found the place where we were recommended to stop for dinner and got directions from there on, but we lost the trail somehow and darkness overtook us. There didn't appear to be a stopping place anywhere. We jogged along for an hour or two and finally heard the barking of a dog far down in a canyon. It sounded mighty good to us. If we could only find the dog we felt sure that close by we could get a bed and something to eat. Finally we located a light. We had been talking about the Jackson Hole bunch and while the talk was intended for Bill, it began to get on my nerves a little, too. Before we had left Buffalo he had deposited \$400 in the bank there and mailed the



Courtesy Leslie Smith & Sons, St. Cloud, Minn.

First Prize Young Herd, Minnesota, 1920

Photo by Hildebrand



Courtesy Reynolds Bros., Lodi, Wis.

Photo by Hildebrand

A Winning Aged Herd, Headed by the Champion Master Bapton

draft home. I told him that I was sorry he put part of the money in he bank for undoubtedly these fellows would have information that he had \$500 with him and they'd be so disappointed if they didn't find it that they'd shoot us both. He began to think the same as I did. We felt mightily relieved when we came in sight of the shack. Then all at once we began to wonder whether the outlaws lived there. We looked around the place slyly and finally got off the horses and knocked at the door. A big, brawny, raw-boned, red haired woman came to the door. She looked like the mother of all of the champion prize fighters in the world. I told her where we were headed for. She replied, "Well, stranger, you're lost. It's near thirty miles over to Squire's and some mighty rough country." When asked if we could get some supper and stay all night she studied a minute and said, "My old man ain't home yet, but we never turn no strangers away so turn your horses in the c'rell and I'll get you somethin' to eat." Things didn't look the best to us, but we thought we'd have to stick it out, so we took care of the horses and went into the shack. She had some ham and eggs on the stove and gave us a real supper, pancakes and coffee included.

There was one big room in the house and a leanto which served as a kitchen and dining room. In one corner of the big room there were three or four buffalo robes spread down on the floor for a bed and several more rolled up in another corner. As we finished eating the woman said, "You can turn in any time you like, just sleep right over there," pointing to the robes that were spread out. She added that down in Missouri where she came from they had beds with sheets and pillow cases, but out here people

took what they could get. "We've seen some hard luck out in this country," she said, "and I'd rather go back to Missouri, but my man is an old timer and the tougher it gets the better he seems to like it, so I reckon we're stuck to die here." She added, "I don't know what he's doin' pesterin' around tonight, but you can turn in any time you're ready."

So Bill and I without even taking off our coats stretched ourselves on the robes, pulling one over us for the night was chilly. We would have soon been asleep, for we were mighty tired from our long ride, but we heard the dog barking outside and somebody ride up on horseback. Then we heard the saddle drop on the ground and heard a man say to his horse as he kicked him, "Go on out and rustle." We heard the door of the leanto open and somebody come in. For a minute or two nothing was said. Then a conversation was begun in whispers. This gave us both a sort of creepy feeling. We listened to this whispered conversation which seemed to us to last nearly half an hour. I suppose it actually lasted about two minutes. There was just light enough in the room so that we could barely make out a few objects. I kept my eye on the door leading into the leanto and pretty soon noticed that it was being slowly opened and the outline of a head appeared through the door, then withdrew. More whispered conversation and the door slowly opened again, and a man came through carrying what appeared to be a long knife. He was in his stocking feet. He crossed over very cautiously toward the head of our bed.

I don't know just how Bill felt, but I shook like a dog. I had a Smith & Wesson 32. I slipped my hand down on

that the muzzle pointed out by my face. I made up my mind I would get the fellow before he got me. He circled around to the head of the bed, apparently trying to get behind us, carrying the long knife in his right hand. I decided not to shoot until he raised the knife.

Then he stopped in the dim light and looked at us closely. To him we appeared to be sleeping, but nothing was farther from our intention then. He took another step forward and reached up the side of the wall with his left hand and took down a ham that hung there, then slipped quietly back into the kitchen with it. The cold sweat that had broken out on us gradually evaporated. He had come in to slice some ham for his supper, then decided to take it to the kitchen to slice it there. And when the fumes came floating in they did smell good to us.

I did not tell him the next morning how near he came to being plugged by a tenderfoot. After breakfast we talked matters over and got what information we could from this rancher. He told us he had heard that the bunch of cattle we were looking for had been sold a few days before. We decided, all things considered, that there was no particular advantage in buying cattle in the Jackson Hole country; that the water up at the head of the spring was no wetter than it was half way down. So we wound up finally at Alliance and bought a lot of good red and roan cattle that made us money.

Send in Your Cards

Your card should appear in the Breeders' Directory. We issue 45,000 copies of this magazine. The cost for these cards is \$10 per year, and to save book-keeping payment is requested in advance.



Courtesy Frank Scofield, Hillsboro, Texas

Lady Supreme, a Reigning Champion

Photo by Hildebrand

From Kansas to Canada

By W. A. Cochel

From Kansas to Canada during the month of July the need for a much larger use of Shorthorn cattle is distinctly impressed on the mind of the observer. There was an abundance of moisture with luxuriant pastures the entire distance, wheat was harvested until the Minnesota line, haying was in progress everywhere with apparently a maximum yield of excellent quality, corn was clean but late. Few cattle were in the pastures, but still more deplorable, there was little if any indication of an appreciation of the value of good blood. It was no uncommon sight to find red, black, brindle and all variations of color in the same pasture. How farmers can expect to obtain an adequate income from lands which are valued at \$200 to \$600 per acre with an inefficient animal to convert the produce of the land into marketable form is a mystery.

Occasionally one would see a pasture filled with red, white and roan cows; if farm improvements were within view they seemed to correspond to the cattle, fences were well built, buildings in good repair, indicating prosperity. The corn seemed, on such farms, to be just a little deeper green in color, a little ranker in

growth and more advanced in maturity, all of which indicated that Shorthorn cattle added to the prosperity and good living of their owners.

In Kansas the highest land, not particularly suitable to the production of corn, alfalfa and wheat, is devoted to pasture. In Minnesota the uplands were producing wheat, barley, oats and clover while the land which was poorly drained was utilized as pasture. This indicates one of the chief function of cattle on the farm, to turn to profitable account areas which would otherwise be unproductive. Why this cannot be carried further so that Shorthorns which would weigh 200 pounds more than the average of the cattle now being produced, should replace the mixed and nondescript individuals, is a problem which is solved only by the demonstration which will come from the use of Shorthorn bulls.

The first show visited was at Brandon, where livestock is given the most prominent place on the program. A most interesting fact was that the Canadian Minister of Agriculture, Dr. T. F. Tolmie, whose position corresponds to that of

our Secretary of Agriculture, was not only present at the show in an official capacity but showed a keen and intelligent interest in the breeding of purebred livestock based upon first hand information secured from his own herd of Shorthorns and stud of Clydesdales. What a tremendous impetus could be given to livestock improvement if we, as breeders of Shorthorns, could really feel that the Secretary of Agriculture had a deep personal interest in our affairs and was intimately acquainted with the problems which confront the breeder and feeder.

The show of Shorthorns included not only Canadian productions, but cattle imported both from Scotland and the States. The herd from Maxwalton won the senior, junior and grand championship on bulls, all Maxwalton productions, An American bred cow, Collynie's Best, purchased by Charles Yule at the first Shorthorn Congress and now owned by L. A. Bowes of Calgary, was made senior and grand champion. There was almost equal distribution at the Canadian northwest shows of the female grand championship between Collynie's Best and Carrie's Last, shown by Carpenter & Ross. Both were excellent individ-

uals, Carrie's Last carrying more scale and thickness, while Collynie's Best is an extremely pleasing matronly individual, which so often proves to be extremely valuable as a producer. The junior champion, Rosa Hope 22d, bred and exhibited by that veteran, J. G. Barron of Carberry, Manitoba, sustained well the reputation of his herd for producing not only useful cattle but show cattle as well. The aged cow classes at both Brandon and Regina would be a credit to any show in America. The same was true of the two year olds. The younger classes demonstrated that Canadian breeders are determined to produce cattle of as great merit as can be found anywhere. When it is considered that more than one herd was maintained last year on hay valued as high as \$70 per ton, the determination of the men as well as their confidence in the future of Shorthorns cannot be denied. The interest and enthusiasm of farmers and breeders as shown by the officers of the

fair associations, the residents of the cities as well as the farmers in attendance, indicate that the further development of Shorthorns in this territory is assured. A notable feature was the sale at Brandon, where in spite of a late start at 3:30 p. m. and in the midst of a rain which had started the night before, a most satisfactory sale was held with averages well sustained until the last animal was sold.

While this is a comparatively new country, the great need of livestock to keep up the fertility of the soil is fully appreciated. There is another factor which seems to enter into calculations, which is usually overlooked in the States. They find that the elimination of livestock, together with continuous cropping to small grains, eliminates the humus of the soil to such an extent that severe losses from soil drifting occurs. When vegetable matter is incorporated this difficulty ceases.

This promise of abundant crops was complete throughout Manitoba and

Saskatchewan except in limited areas where deficiency in moisture was evident. Rains, even though late in those sections, came in time to produce an abundance of feed. To one who has been accustomed to the dread of hot winds as a menace to corn, the anxiety concerning an early frost and its effect upon the yield of grain was easily understood. Fortunately, this has been delayed sufficiently to permit small grains to ripen.

With the income from cash crops, the tremendous production of feed and the realization of the need for more and better cattle in Canada, the demand from that source during the ensuing year should be tremendous. American breeders would do well to confine their sales to that section to individuals of superior merit. Our cattle are now held in very high esteem due to the type of animals purchased in the past and the creditable showing of American herds. The demand will continue to grow if the same high standards are maintained in the future.



Woodburn Farm, Lexington, Kentucky, a Shorthorn Shrine of Other Days. Property of the Alexanders

Permanent, Pleasant and Profitable

The very attractive prices paid for Shorthorn cattle during the last few years have attracted many men to engage in the purebred cattle business. Those who have come in with the idea of making a lot of easy money quickly will most of them get out again.

Purebred cattle are a safe and profitable investment when handled properly. But one must have a real liking for the cattle other than for the mere profit in them or he will sooner or later lose interest.

I have been breeding Shorthorn cattle for more than a quarter of a century. During that time I have known many men with plenty of money and early enthusiasm to join the Shorthorn ranks and then desert us because rosy results were not always realized when they came in contact with the many trials of cattle breeding. Prize winners are not produced without trials, tribulations and

By Hon. A. C. Shallenberger
Alma, Neb.

much effort, any more than figs upon thorns or thistles.

Because I think this is a somewhat critical time for new investors, and for the reason that experience is a great teacher, I am tempted to venture a few remarks that I hope may be of some interest to the large army of Shorthorn recruits that has lately engaged or contemplate joining in the most fascinating business of cattle production.

Some who are contemplating investment may think present prices prohibitive of profitable results, but if you buy to establish or improve a breeding herd I do not think so. Good cattle always seem high priced to the novice, but they never are valued too high if they produce good cattle for you and you stay with them and take proper care of them.

I do not advise the purchase of cattle at sales of prominent breeders where they are excessively fitted and advertised with the idea that they can be assembled and sold at a near future sale at a satisfactory profit. Only a few men with great salesmanship can do that trick.

If we buy good cattle at good prices and place them in our breeding herds and thereby improve its production, we are on a safe business basis. We will always have the speculator who cannot wait and travel the slow pace of the breeder, and he is a contributing element to the success of the average public sale. But the breeder is the heavy draft horse of the trade and is the one who must always pull the load and sustain the security of the purebred cattle business.

The breeding of good cattle is at present about the most profitable agricul-

tural pursuit, and at the same time one of the most interesting. The producer has all the best of it so far as safety of investment and interesting study and development are concerned. If I only desired profit I would perhaps rather buy and sell land, merchandise or stocks and bonds. They require less care and probably are more profitable. But nothing is more fascinating to the student and lover of nature than contact with and development of the highest types of animal life—and there is profit also.

If one can really progress and become an improver of livestock he will have found a line of work that will give him intense satisfaction and at the same time sure and profitable returns. And that is about all that any reasonable man ought to expect in a life vocation.

Most beginners in cattle breeding have too great expectations. Success does not depend upon large financial investments or the ownership of large numbers of cattle. The most famous breeders of the British Isles, whose productions command the attention of breeders from all parts of the world, as a rule maintain herds that we in America would consider small in numbers.

The virtue of the present profitable prices lies in the fact that a reasonable draft from a comparatively small herd, when well fitted, will bring sufficient returns to warrant one's staying steadily in the business. Some achieve success and fame early, but most of us have to grow rather slowly. Success is sure if one will but learn to wait upon the processes of nature and take good care of her productions.

More breeders fail because they do not properly prepare their cattle for the buyer than for any other reason, in my opinion. One should early determine how many are to be sold from the herd each year and then prepare them to as near perfection for sale as he can, and the result will invariably be satisfactory and profitable.

Every man I have ever known who was a successful breeder of highclass cattle hated to part with the best fruits of his herd, but the business should be conducted for the purpose of disseminating a part at least of the best seed. The true hallmark of the successful breeder is the production of highclass bulls that outsell his females. It is only by the production of highclass sires that a breeder can leave his deepest impress upon the improvement of the breed. Keep only the best bull calves and develop them intelligently and give the public a chance to see the quality of your wares, and we will not have so many sales where the cows and heifers have to offset the slow selling bulls.

The men who have remained steadily at work breeding good cattle and trying all the time to breed better ones are now reaping a proper reward for their work. Cattle breeding must be fairly profitable or else the most intelligent men will not remain at the work. Even millionaires grow weary and lose interest when attractive show herds and non-producing herds lose them money.



Courtesy W. F. Rapp, St. Edward, Nebr.

Scotch Beau, a type that pleases

Cattle are profitable to breed at present prices, and I think everything points to a continuation of satisfactory prices to the breeder of good cattle. It is my deliberate judgment that this is the best time for one to engage in or expand his present breeding operations.

A farmer does not need to maintain a large herd of purebred cattle in order to make a reasonable return upon our high priced lands. A few good calves, well cared for and well sold, will make the best returns for the amount of investment and for the labor of anything on the farm. Our fat lands will grow lean and lacking in fertility if we do not feed them with some sort of fertilizers. The maintenance of livestock upon the farm lands of western Europe have made them more productive after a thousand years than they were at the beginning. We cannot mine wealth from the top of our soil without its exhaustion unless we put something back. Cattle production enables us to build up and sustain the land, and at the same time affords a permanent, pleasurable and profitable business.



*Inschfield Clipper King, an Aberdeen, Scotland, Champion.
Sold for \$50,000 to E. R. Casares*

Inschfield Clipper King

The world's record price for a Short-horn bull was recently paid by Emile R. Casares when he purchased at the Highland Show, held at Aberdeen, Scotland, the beautiful roan bull Inschfield Clipper King. Competition for this bull was spirited, representatives from South America, United States and England being after him. The price paid was 12,000 guineas, approximately \$50,000, the previous record being £10,000 given at Cardiff last year for Edgecote Hero.

It may interest our readers to know that Inschfield Clipper King is the son of Vulcan of Naemoor, his dam, Crowe Clipper II, being a daughter of Bold Butterfly. He was bred by G. A. Bruce of Inschfield, Insch, Scotland, and was sold by him at the Aberdeen spring sale last year to Jos. Barnes of Baurgh Syke, Wigton, England, for £580, approximately \$2,900.

At the Penrith, England, spring sale this year Mr. Barnes sold him for £2,500, or approximately \$12,500. At this sale the bull was placed reserve for the championship and was bought by A. J. Marshall, Stranraer, Scotland, who in turn exhibited him at Glasgow, Edinburgh, and at the Royal Show at Darlington, where he gained the championship at the three places. At Aberdeen he gained the coveted supreme championship, and, as before mentioned, sold for \$50,000 to Emile R. Casares, who will ship him to Buenos Aires, where he will be used for breeding purposes.

Sales Record Sheets

This office furnishes sales record leaves of the same size as registry certificates. Same may be inserted in the regular binder. Each leaf is ruled on both sides, affording space for 34 animals. Price 5 cents each.

The Shorthorn Sire Demonstration

This is the pictorial record of the purebred Shorthorn sire demonstration originated by the late W. R. Nelson of Kansas City, who provided in his will that this demonstration should be continued at Sni-A-Bar Farm, Grain Valley, Mo., for a period of thirty years as an object lesson to cornbelt farmers in particular and students of animal husbandry in general.



A Group Selected as the Best of the Original Common Cows



A Group of First Cross Cows. Note the Improvement Through One Cross



Common Cows, the Original Purchase. Note the Quality of Their Calves by Purebred Shorthorn Bulls

Sni-A-Bar Farm, Grain Valley, Mo.

The photographic illustrations on these and the following pages tell a remarkable story of the improving power of Shorthorn blood. Note the pictures carefully. Study the lines that apply to each. Get the relation of these pictures one to the other. It is a forceful story.



First Cross Cows and Their Calves, the Value of the Purebred Cross Is Clearly Revealed



First Cross Heifer Calves, Out of Common Cows and Sired by Purebred Shorthorn Bulls



Second Cross Heifer Calves, the Run of the Lot With No Throwouts

The Story of Bovine Improvement

Annually all who are interested in livestock improvement, and beef production particularly, are invited to spend the day at Sni-A-Bar Farm and make a study of this demonstration. The event occurs this year Oct. 14-15. A Field Show, in which registered Shorthorns compete for prizes, is held in connection.



Stocker Steer Calves, Never Having Tasted Grain, Their Dams Having Been Matured on Pasturage and Roughage



Yearling Feeder Steers, Representing First and Second Cross



Yearling Steers on Feed. Note How Smoothly They Are Shaping Up

Shown in the Sequence of the Pictures

The lesson which this demonstration teaches is the lesson that every farmer who grows livestock should learn. It clearly points the way to profitable beef production on the farm. It leaves no doubt as to the practical value of improved blood, which encourages improved methods.



*Two-Year-Old Steers on Feed, First and Second Cross, Same as the Calves and Yearlings Shown.
Note Their Quality*



A Group of Grade Shorthorn Cows Bred from a Common Foundation, Sired by Purebred Bulls



Purebred Registered Females at Sni-A-Bar Farm

THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA

Published quarterly by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, 13 Dexter Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill., in the interest of Shorthorn cattle and Shorthorn breeders in America.

FRANK D. TOMSON, *Editor*

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THE FAIR AS AN INSTITUTION

Steadily through the years there has grown on the site of the Iowa Fair Grounds, an institution of great proportions and greater import. Its beginning, like others of its kind, had a modest setting in keeping with the modest hopes and limited opportunities of its founders. But with its development the scope of its usefulness broadened and as it broadened the vision of its sponsors expanded. The educational possibilities of the fair as an institution were revealed as the response of the public became more definite and more general.

The primitive housing, adequate for the period, has given way in all departments to enlarged structures of permanent character enclosing many acres under roof. Extensive as these modern facilities are there is no unused space and it appears that still larger areas will be required to accommodate the exhibits—exhibits denoting the present day progress in every line of useful industry.

All along the course of advance the promoters of the fair have encountered opposition in the form of disinterested sentiment, sectional objection and selfish motives. The legislature has yielded to the urgent requirements of the fair grudgingly at first, reluctantly later, conservatively always—but it has yielded and in doing so has served public interest not limited to a few vocations nor confined within the boundaries of the state.

The Iowa State Fair has kept pace with the advance of the times. Indeed, it has for the most part led the advance. In whatever line of useful effort that has contributed to the betterment of agriculture and its kindred vocations the Iowa Fair has aided effectively, positively, broadly, toward the highest plane of achievement. One may not study the extent and character of the exhibits, nor the setting, nor the purposes of the management, nor the attitude of the countless thousands who, year after year, throng the grounds, without being deeply impressed with the potent force, the solidity, the constructive results embraced within the scope of its contact.

Herein lies the seed that shall prove the antidote to inefficient, undesirable citizenship, the preventive of socialistic, bolshevistic, anarchistic tendencies.

In these annual events, of which the Iowa Fair may be justly regarded as the near-ideal, are contained the ele-

ments for the making of practical, well-grounded efficiency, the stimulating of high endeavor. There is no other agency that can serve so large a purpose as effectively. There is no appeal comparable to that of a well ordered fair.

A BREEDER'S SUCCESS

Taking care of your trade is one of the most important phases of the Shorthorn breeding business. We believe it is better in the main to sell your cattle for a little less than their value rather than for a little more than they are worth. No breeder can make a success in a single year's transactions. The men who patronize you one year will come again later on and if your methods and your cattle are of the kind that meet with your patron's favor he is likely to continue to patronize you for many years.

It is this continuous patronage that furnishes the basis of the breeder's success. It may not be possible in every case to develop a continuous patron, but there are thousands of prospects that may be developed if the breeder will have the continuous patronage in mind rather than the opportunity for an exorbitant price in an individual sale.

GETTING ON A PERMANENT BASIS

To the student of business practice the weakest phase of the purebred livestock business is the evident lack of a purpose on the part of the operators toward permanency. Yet certainly no business offers greater inducements for permanency. Perhaps it is the thought in most breeders' minds that the business is a good one to be continued during their more active years, then when the days come in which they feel the desire to reduce their responsibilities and labor, one to be discontinued.

It is true by the very nature of the calling that the personality of the man enters very deeply into its success. But even so, there are many men who may be available to continue the success of a breeding herd after another has felt it was time for him to withdraw from the more active management. Just because a man has reached the downhill side of life is no reason why the results of his years of thought and toil should be scattered to the four winds. In many instances the boys in the family fit in admirably in the plan of permanency. In other cases it may be an outsider, possibly a trusted herdsman or some one who is capable, taking over the responsibilities either jointly or entirely and thus maintain the prestige which has been earned.

It may be handled through a partnership arrangement or a corporation. There are various plans that are practical that make it easy to combine the brains and capacity for hard work on the one side and experience and accumulation on the other. This is a problem that sooner or later needs solution in every business and on every farm. The conditions have changed so much in the farming situation that there is no longer

the opportunity for building a fortune by investment in cheap lands elsewhere. That day has passed and the opportunity is found now in working on the foundations already laid. There are exceptions, of course, but such exceptions are few and far between. The man who goes out into other countries in the hope of finding cheaper lands and better opportunities than exist in his own neighborhood will spend a good deal of valuable time and do a great deal of experimenting before he finally finds a better opportunity than he has in his own home community.

What our breeders have been inclined to ignore, or at least to underestimate, is the value of the continuous profitable existence of a going breeding establishment. The tendency has been to regard the business too much in the light of a short-term activity, whereas the evidence is all in favor of building on permanent lines. We need to get our minds on that phase of it and put into actual working practice a plan that will be suitable to the individual situation that will encourage its permanency.

There are reasons for the occasional winding up of a breeder's affairs, closing out his herd and disposing of his land, but how many breeding establishments have gone through such a process that was wholly unnecessary in their case.

OPERATING EXPENSES

During the period of extreme trade activity there comes a very decided increase in operating expenses. It is characteristic of the purebred business. Whenever prices get on a fairly profitable level then the propositions that come to the breeders that involve a cash outlay increase out of all proportion to the enlarged profits. It is a business in which publicity plays an important part, but there is a limit to the amount of publicity that may be employed. It is a business in which the good will, the co-operation of individuals, is useful to an extent, but that extent is not unlimited. It is a business in which good care and adequate farm equipment have a vital relation to the success, but there is a limit to the amount of expense that may be involved in providing these.

It is an easy matter for the owner of a herd of registered Shorthorns to allow his expenses to creep up to a level beyond discretion. Nothing is easier. He finds many urgent appeals to bring about the result. The average breeder is a generous sort of man. Many of them are free and easy. He has a great deal of pleasure in the development of his business. He enjoys the companionship of his fellows and appreciates always the good words that are said concerning his establishment and his efforts. So it is he becomes an easy prey as a rule to the numerous propositions that are put up to him with the suggestion that it will strengthen him with the fraternity and his herd with the trade.

There are so many kinds of these propositions, and the representative of each, usually a genial, courteous enthusiast, justifies himself in urging the adoption of his particular proposition as having a vital bearing upon the welfare of the purchaser of his wares. If such propositions in the aggregate could be made at one time the breeder, upon whom the burden of cost must rest, would quickly observe that the total would be out of proportion to his business. But they don't come that way. They approach one at a time, and if it is observed that the investor is likely to be favorable to a certain extent, then pressure is brought to bear very often to increase the amount of the investment to a much higher figure. This is all done in the spirit of good fellowship and becomes the harder to resist. The seriousness of it does not become apparent until the long list is totaled up and compared with the income at the close of the year.

Many of these propositions involving investment are of a useful nature. That is true in the main. It isn't that they should be discontinued, but rather that they should not be allowed to fatten at the expense of the Shorthorn fraternity.

This is a good time to revise the plan of expenses and give consideration to a system that will hold the operating costs within reasonable limits and eliminate the unnecessary expenses of whatever nature.

There is a good deal being said in the press about the elimination of the middleman, the increase of the price to the producer and the reduction of the cost to the consumer. This plan may be applied effectively to the purebred livestock business and an important service rendered.

DON'T OVERLOOK THE FARMER

Certainly no more inviting field is presented for the Shorthorn breeders than that of the farmers, and the probable patronage which this class will provide. The Shorthorn appeals to the farmer as no other bovine breed is able to do. The Shorthorn is the farmer's best bovine investment. Shorthorn breeders will serve their individual interests and the interests of the breed as a whole if they will take pains to encourage among their neighbors the purchase of a few Shorthorns as a foundation, a Shorthorn bull here, a female there, a small group on another farm, and so on. It is a question of the individual situation and need in each case. Once the farmer has gotten started with Shorthorns the breed will be a fixture on his farm except in very rare instances.

A survey of the successful breeders reveals a very large proportion of men who began in a small way as farmers and who grew along with the business.

In this connection Shorthorn breeders need to pay more attention to the milking qualities of the females. This does

not involve a dairy business nor the adoption of the Milking Shorthorn. It means merely the selection and retaining of the females that show a tendency to liberal milk flow. These are the ones that almost invariably prove the best producers. There is no getting away from the value of a good milking cow on the farm, especially if she is a beef cow and produces calves that find a ready demand among the beef buyers. This is the field for the Shorthorn cow. This is the kind of a cow the farmer wants. Shorthorn breeders cannot afford to ignore this preference.

The farmer doesn't care to engage in the dairy business except in an incidental way. He may not be a beef producer, in the strictest sense of the term, but in seventy-five cases out of a hundred he can combine the two profitably and he inclines to do just that thing. It is the Shorthorn he needs and the sooner Shorthorn breeders recognize this situation and look to it as a source of trade the earlier the Shorthorn will completely dominate the field and the larger the profits both to the Shorthorn producer and the farmer.

PREPARE FOR FOREIGN TRADE

For many years the breeding districts of the British Isles have enjoyed a monopoly, practically, of the world trade in purebred livestock in those breeds that were produced there. It was a natural situation encouraged in part by the shipping accommodations and in part by the fact that the business of breeding improved livestock in that interesting country has been conducted along continuous lines. The United States and Canada have furnished an enormous patronage to what we have termed always "the mother country." South America, especially Argentina, has been a persistent patron, showing a willingness to pay long prices for the class of animals desired.

The seed obtained from these British and Scottish herds has been widely disseminated; has demonstrated its potency in producing more pounds of beef, of mutton and pork in a given time and for a given investment of feed, and has stimulated a demand of much larger scope. To such an extent has this demand expanded that the supply available in the British Isles seems to be wholly inadequate. There has been a turning to the United States in recent years of foreign buyers who have been impressed with the quantity and the character of our productions and have returned again and again for further investment. Now there are unmistakable evidences of a growing interest in many countries in the livestock of the United States as a source from which to draw needed supplies of seed stock.

Fortunately as the signs of this development are noted there has been also an improvement in shipping accommodations which heretofore have been a serious handicap. The government through one channel and another has endeavored to work out plans that will

increase and improve the shipping accommodations and opportunities. Already results are of a formidable nature.

The advantage which we hold in this country is that we have the larger numbers of purebred livestock of the various breeds than any other country in all the world. There is no other country to which this growing demand may incline with any hope of obtaining a supply of the character sought. Particularly is this true of Shorthorn cattle, for there are in round numbers in the United States 40,000 breeders of Shorthorns, and an estimate based upon the pedigree registrations indicates a total of nearly 700,000 registered Shorthorns living in this country. An absolutely accurate survey is not possible, but this total is approximately correct. Most other improved breeds, we believe, show much larger numbers grown here in our own country than are produced in any other country. So it is the most natural development that the cattle breeders in those countries where beef production and dairying are in a primitive state should come to America in quest of foundation stock and once the contact has been made that business relations should become of a continuous nature.

There never has been such a general inclination on the part of the agricultural countries to improve their livestock as is in evidence at this period. No doubt the war had a great deal to do with centering attention upon the importance of the maintenance of a supply and the improvement of the standard. Now that the attention has been turned in that direction there is evidence of a steady spread of this sentiment. We are familiar with the development of the part of this demand which has been coming through the Shorthorn Association office and to which General Executive Harding has devoted a great deal of constructive thought and effort. He has made many purchases upon mail orders for stockmen in several countries. In a number of cases these orders have been followed by repeat-orders requiring from ten to fifteen times the original number. The association has cooperated with various foreign buyers who have visited the country and rendered a service that proved a great saving in the expense of time and money to these gentlemen, who expect to return again soon in quest of further shipments.

Only recently, we understand, a buyer from the West Indies has come to this country to make selections of breeding stock who has made it known that the ultimate requirements of the interests which he represents will absorb five hundred pedigreed cattle. We learned recently that a number of gentlemen from Mexico, where the turmoil of war seems at last to have come to, at least, the beginning of the end, are in this country for the purpose of selecting breeding cattle for the replenishing of their depleted herds. The call is coming from Guatemala, from Chile, from Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Australia, New Zealand, Hawaii, South Africa. The scope of the territory is so great that it

will require years to supply the urgent demand. The improvement of the native stocks in most of those countries is so necessary as to need the intermixture of pure blood for many years to come. Even Canada, in the western provinces which embrace an enormous agricultural area, is taking many cattle from the States.

Here we are with the largest supply of purebred livestock in any country on the face of the globe and many of the other countries in very pressing need of seed stock. It does appear that the breeders of the United States have a prospective trade of very large proportions and of a permanent nature. But it will not be the inferior type that will suit the demand. These foreign buyers have demonstrated that they are critical in their selections. They are in quest of the practical kind, the sorts that will insure improvement. When they find them they have proven generous investors. Certainly there is a prospect in this growing trade that should not be underestimated by the stockmen of this country. Its development should be encouraged, for it will accrue to the improved stock breeders here for a good many years to come.

KANSAS CITY HEADQUARTERS

Arrangements have been finally completed for opening an office for the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association at the Baltimore Hotel, Kansas City, Mo. The matter has been very much delayed on account of the late delivery of material necessary for making over the space allotted for this purpose in the hotel lobby into an office.

W. A. Cochel will have charge of the office, he having changed his residence recently from Manhattan, Kan., to Kansas City. He will be assisted in the office by Miss Morton, formerly of Oklahoma, who is well known to many Shorthorn people of the southwest.

It is the hope of the board of directors of this association that through the Kansas City office an additional service may be rendered the Shorthorn interests that naturally center at Kansas City which embraces an extensive and growing patronage in the range country.

Mr. Cochel's efficient service to the breed's interests is widely appreciated and through this arrangement the scope of his useful influence will be increased.

SNI-A-BAR FIELD SHOW AND PUREBRED SIRE DEMONSTRATION

One of the most interesting events in the entire year so far as Shorthorn activities are concerned is the field show and purebred sire demonstration at Sni-A-Bar Farm, Grain Valley, Mo., which will occur this year Oct. 14-15. The field show is a departure from the regular shows as conducted at the various fairs and livestock expositions. The classes are drawn up in the open in the grassy paddocks at Sni-A-Bar Farm amid the farm environment and make an appeal much stronger than is possible

under the conditions surrounding shows as a rule. The cash prizes total \$3,000, including some much coveted trophies. The purebred Shorthorn sire demonstration has become widely recognized as one of the most useful efforts ever made toward the instruction of cornbelt farmers along the line of the use of purebred sires in better beef production. The late W. R. Nelson started this demonstration nearly a dozen years ago and provided in his will that it should be continued for thirty years. Certainly no single, individual effort has been of more value in the matter of demonstrating the influence of purebred sires. There are at Sni-A-Bar Farms some 800 cattle representing the foundation cows of common breeding purchased on the Kansas City stock yards and the first, second and third crosses by purebred sires descending from this foundation. It is a grass farm strictly, pastures and meadows, and these cattle are carried along year in and year out with this combination, with grain enough merely to take care of the steers in fitting and the cows that become thin from nursing. No one who is identified with beef production should fail to visit Sni-A-Bar Farm on the date named and make a study of the results obtained there.

NOTE THE PRICE PER HEAD ALSO

Friday, Sept. 17, a load of 1,704 pound Shorthorn steers, fed by C. E. Anstine, Industry, Ill., topped the Chicago market at \$17.85—\$304.16 per head.

Friday, Sept. 10, a load of 1,500 pound Shorthorns topped the market for day, the week and the year at \$18—\$270 per head.. Fed by Michael Rill, Galesburg, Ill.

Same day, a load of 1,845 pound Shorthorns, fed by Jerome Rainey, Little York, Ill., topped the market at \$18—\$332.10 per head. These cattle were bought at Kansas City two years ago at \$40 per head.

Shorthorns hold record for tops on big weights this year.

Walters & Dunbar, Commission Merchants, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, write:

"P. H. Healy, Metz, Iowa, marketed at Chicago, Sept. 15, 42 head of choice two-year-old Shorthorn steers of his own feeding, averaging 1,165 pounds, that sold to New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Co. at \$18—\$209.70 per head."

RANGE RAISED, GRASS FED

N. M. Short, Dryden, Texas, made the record for the year in June for both weights and price with a carload of range raised, grass fed Shorthorn steers from his Terrell county, Texas, ranch. These steers weighed 1,475 pounds and topped the market at \$13—\$191.75 per head.

C. Van Cleve, Crystal City, Texas, marketed at St. Louis, the same week, 63 range raised, grass fed Shorthorn steers weighing 1,452.75 pounds at \$13—\$188.90 per head.

There's weight and quality both in the Shorthorn.

SOUTH AMERICAN JUDGES

The American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, through General Executive F. W. Harding, has invited Mr. John Sibson, Buenos Aires, Argentina, to judge the Shorthorn breeding classes at the coming International, Chicago, Nov. 27-Dec. 4, and E. R. Casares, Buenos Aires, and London, Eng., to judge the Shorthorn breeding classes at the American Royal, Kansas City, Nov. 13-20. Both have cabled acceptance.

Wm. Hartnett, now enroute from Argentina, has been selected to pass on the Shorthorn classes at the Pacific International, Portland, Ore., Nov. 13-20.

The selection of these experienced men of seasoned judgement for these important shows will have the effect of encouraging still closer relations between the stockmen of South America and those of our own country.

HERD BOOK, VOLUME 32, NEEDED

The office of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association is in need of and desires to purchase several copies of Volume 32 of the Herd Book, also several copies of Warfield's Shorthorn History.

Any who have these on hand and are agreeable to disposing of them will confer a favor by sending same to this office.

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Editor, THE SHORTHORN IN
AMERICA.

GOOD IDEA

At the annual Highline Shorthorn Breeders' picnic held at Rose Lawn Stock Farm of Godfrey & Godfrey, Cozad, Neb., a feature was added to the program that proved of much interest. It was a judging contest limited to lady contestants. Mrs. Thos. Andrews, Cambridge, made the best showing as a judge.

E. A. Knott, Elwood, scored the highest as a judge in a contest in which only men competed.

SEND IN YOUR REPORT

Reports on the contest for the number of new herds started by established breeders have not come in in sufficient numbers to warrant closing the contest and making the award.

Breeders deciding to compete for the prize as announced are requested to

report to this office not later than November 15, giving the names and addresses of the parties sold to, the number of cattle sold to each and whether bulls or females. The award will be made in accordance with the reports received by that date.

Remember that there is a contest on for 1920, with prizes for the three highest, that is, who start the largest number of beginners with purebred Shorthorns.

IS YOUR BULL A GOOD BREEDER?

How is your bull breeding? You paid a fairly long price for him. He was a good-looking individual at the time. If we remember correctly he had a good pedigree. But the important thing is—how is he breeding?

Did you decide when you made the purchase that that fixed it so far as you were concerned or have you held him on

probation ever since, watching steadily to see whether he is worth keeping?

You know these bulls don't all make good as sires. It isn't like buying a Ford car. They don't all act alike.

It doesn't matter how good an individual your bull was when you bought him or is yet, if his calves do not measure up to the desired standard he had better be on his way and you be looking for another one.

As a rule, of course, a good individual is likely to get good calves, but sometimes they fail to do so. It is results you are looking for. You don't want to get so prejudiced in favor of your bull that you allow him to do a lot of damage in the way of siring undesirable calves.

There is another matter to consider. If your bull is a good breeder don't make the mistake of selling him. Many a man has allowed a good bull to leave his herd without appreciating his value.

Shorthorn Pedigrees and Families

Though this is not a history of Shorthorn cattle it will be necessary to refer very briefly to a few points in their history in order to explain certain terms used in connection with the breed.

The Shorthorn breed of cattle had its origin in England, in the counties of Durham, Lincoln, Northumberland and York. The cattle from which the breed descended were at one time called Teeswater cattle, because they were found in large numbers in the vicinity of the River Tees. Later the name Durham was used, and is still used by many people, but the modern and official name of the breed today is "Shorthorn."

THE COLLINGS.

Many early breeders did important work in the improvement of the breed, but the most prominent of the early breeders were the brothers, Charles and Robert Colling, who began the breeding of Shorthorns about 1780 on their farms at Barmpton and Ketton, in the County of Durham. These men played a very important part in the improvement and advertising of the breed in England in their day.

BATES SHORTHORNS.

Thomas Bates, of Kirklevington, was born in 1775, and died in 1849. He achieved such a high degree of success in the breeding of Shorthorns that he ranks among the really great constructive breeders. A peculiarity of his methods worth mentioning is the fact that all his cows were milked by hand, the calves being pail fed, and he discarded every cow which was not a good milker. The result of this method is to be seen even at the present day among Shorthorns descended from the Bates herd, or possessing a considerable proportion of Bates blood, and cattle of this breeding are very popular in England and America with the breeders of dairy Shorthorns. The popularity of Bates Shorthorns continued for many years

From the Canadian Shorthorn Annual of 1919

after the death of their founder, and fabulous prices were paid for cattle of this line of breeding.

The term "straight Bates" as applied to Shorthorns refers to cattle which were either bred by Thomas Bates or which trace in all their lines of ancestry to cattle bred by him. Naturally, straight Bates Shorthorns are not plentiful, but a few are still to be found in England.

BOOTH SHORTHORNS.

Thomas Booth and his sons, John and Richard, were contemporaries of Thomas Bates, and were his greatest rivals. Unlike Bates, the Booths paid little or no attention to milk, but their cattle possessed a remarkable aptitude to fatten, and attained a high degree of popularity.

When we speak of Booth cattle we refer to Shorthorns which were either bred by the Booths or which trace in all their lines of blood to the Booth herds. It is doubtful whether there are any really pure Booth cattle in existence today.

CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS.

Amos Cruickshank, of Sittyton, in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, began the breeding of Shorthorns in 1837, and his herd was dispersed in 1889. When he commenced his operations the boom in Bates and Booth Shorthorns was at its height, but he paid no attention to the fads of fashion in breeding which existed at that time. What he aimed to produce was an animal which would enable the tenant farmer to pay his rent by turning cheap foods into a maximum amount of valuable meat. To accomplish his purpose he used whatever animals he could procure of pure Shorthorn blood which possessed the qualities he sought, regardless of the herd from which they came. His methods and his cattle were unpopular in Great Britain for years, but by sheer force of merit

his cattle eventually compelled recognition, and he lived to see the day when they were the most popular of all Shorthorn strains.

ALL ONE BREED.

The use of the terms Bates, Booth, Cruickshank, etc., in connection with Shorthorns has led some who are not familiar with the breed to imagine that there are several breeds of Shorthorns. Of course, this is a mistake. All Shorthorn cattle are recorded in the one Herd Book, and constitute one breed. The names of breeders used as prefixes simply denote the herds from which the cattle in question are descended, and it is only natural to expect that the ideas and methods of individual breeders would result in some variations in type, but the cattle with which these men worked were all one breed.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Cruickshank cattle became so popular that bulls of Cruickshank breeding were used by nearly all the most prominent Scotch breeders, and the blood has proved so potent that it has influenced the general conformation of what are known as "Scotch Shorthorns." As a result, we now have a definite type of Shorthorn which is known as Scotch type. There are many prominent breeders of Scotch Shorthorns at the present day, and they are to be found not only in the British Isles but in Canada, in the United States, in South America, and everywhere where Shorthorns are known. The blood which originated at Sittyton, and which has come down for many generations to the present time, is still remarkable for its potency in improving all classes of cattle with which it comes in contact.

STRAIGHT SCOTCH

As a matter of fact, there are really no straight Scotch Shorthorns because if we trace any Shorthorn pedigree back to its source we must eventually get

back to England where the breed originated. At the same time, the term "straight Scotch" has a definite meaning, and is applied to Shorthorns which have been bred for many generations in Scotland, or which are directly descended from Scotch herds without any mixture of other blood. An animal may be descended from Shorthorns which have been bred in Canada for generations, but if all its lines of ancestry trace back to cattle bred in Scotland it will rank as straight Scotch, but if the name of any animal appears in the pedigree which does not trace in all its lines of ancestry to Scotland, the pedigree is not regarded as straight Scotch, no matter how small the amount of other blood may be. Generally speaking, the term "straight Scotch" also implies that Shorthorns so-called carry in their veins more or less Cruickshank blood.

SCOTCH TOPPED

On this continent we find many cattle whose pedigrees trace back to imported cows bred in England. In most such cases it will be found that within comparatively recent years Scotch bulls have been used. It may be that only the sire is Scotch, or it may be that Scotch bulls have been used for many generations, but no matter how many Scotch bulls may have been used in succession we call it a Scotch topped pedigree, which means that the Scotch blood appears in the later crosses, or at the top of the pedigree, but does not run back to the foundation of the pedigree, which in this country is represented by the imported cow. In some cases Scotch bulls of the highest merit have been used for many generations, and if the same kind of breeding appeared in the pedigree of an animal imported from Scotland we would accept the pedigree as straight Scotch, but because the imported cow came from England and the Scotch blood was used in this country we call the pedigree Scotch-topped. This is one of the peculiarities of Shorthorn breeding which is hard to justify, and which will receive further attention in this article.

DEFINITION OF PEDIGREE

According to the dictionary, the term pedigree means "line of ancestors," or lineage. A certificate showing the line of ancestors of an animal is called a "pedigree certificate."

HERD BOOKS

A herd book, as probably every one knows, is a book published by a breed organization in which animals belonging to the breed in question may be recorded by the owner or breeder. The object is to keep the breed pure and to prevent fraud and misrepresentation in connection with the pedigrees. When an animal is recorded it is assigned a number and a certificate is issued to the owner. The number is printed in the herd book in connection with the name of the animal and is also printed on the certificate. The number is useful for identification and for locating an animal in the herd book.

In Canada the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association publishes a herd book known as the "Dominion Shorthorn Herd Book." In Great Britain, "The Shorthorn Society of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland" publishes a herd book known as "Coates' Herd Book," after the name of its founder. In the United States we have the "American Shorthorn Herd Book" and other countries also have their own books.

The Dominion Shorthorn Herd Book numbers are written with the sign of equality on each side, thus, =234=. Coates' Herd Book numbers are written in parenthesis, thus, (2345), and the American numbers are written plain, thus, 2345. In our Canadian book both males and females are numbered, but in Coates' Herd Book only the bulls are given numbers, and to make sure of the identity of the female in the latter book we must know not only her name but also the name of her sire and her date of birth. Many females may have the same name, hence the necessity of knowing the name of the sire, and since two or more daughters of the same sire may have the same name the date of birth may be necessary for positive identification.

RESULT OF COATES' METHOD

It has been explained that females are not given numbers in Coates' Herd Book and that it is necessary, therefore, in writing out a pedigree from this herd book to give the sire of each cow named in the pedigree in order to identify her. This is why the abbreviated form was adopted, it being assumed that the man who wanted further information could look up the bulls in the herd book, locating them by their numbers. Though no doubt quite unintentional the result of writing pedigrees in this way has been to unduly emphasize the female line of descent, because the breeding of the females is given in full in the abbreviated pedigree. Add to this the tendency to name females after their mothers, as well as the very natural tendency for a breeder to value the descendants of some noted cow which he has brought into his herd, even though her name may not have been passed on to her descendants, and we have an explanation of the origin of "families" or "tribes." This point will become clearer when we study examples of well known families.

Family names date back to the time of the Collings, but Bates and the Booths popularized the practice of using them.

The early Scotch breeders apparently paid little attention to family names, and when Amos Cruickshank commenced his work he cut loose from all "family traditions." As Cruickshank's cattle increased in popularity the family or tribal names crept into use in the herd, and the Cruickshank herd has given us many well known tribes. Other noted Scotch breeders have followed suit and we have such a collection of Scotch families today that it is difficult to classify them.

FAMILY FADS

To illustrate how the family idea may lead a person astray, let us suppose that

we have to go back twelve generations to the foundation cow after which the family is named. (In many cases we have to go farther.) Now, in twelve generations an individual accumulates 8,190 ancestors. How much of the blood of the foundation cow will exist in her descendant twelve generations later? Surely it is so small an amount that it can scarcely be said to exist.

Properly understood and valued, family names do no harm, and may even be helpful. Suppose, for example, we are told that a certain animal belongs to the "Claret" tribe. To the man who is familiar with the work of Sylvester Campbell this statement conveys a certain amount of useful information because he will know that up to a certain point, at least, the breeding is as good as can be got. But if he makes no further investigation before purchasing the animal for breeding purposes he may make a serious mistake, because it is all important to know what kind of bulls have been used since the family left the Campbell herd. No matter how fashionable the family may be the top crosses should be most carefully scanned. From the standpoint of practical results, the pedigree which shows several good bulls at its top is a safer proposition than one topped by bulls of indifferent merit, no matter what the foundation or lower part of the pedigree may show. Thus it will be seen that while we may see fit to give preference to certain families the fact that an animal belongs to this or that family does not relieve us of the necessity of scanning most carefully the blood it has recently received, if we are to make a success of our breeding operations.

"PLAINLY BRED"

In Great Britain a man can start with a grade Shorthorn cow and after using purebred bulls for four generations he can record her female descendants in Coates' Herd Book. A fifth cross makes her male descendants eligible for registration. These cattle are accepted for registration in our Dominion Herd Book, but our rules will not admit cattle so graded up in this country. Canadian bred cattle must have both sire and dam recorded before they are eligible for registration. This is a safe rule, but there is something strange about our method of valuing cattle bred in our own country.

For example, a cow which is only five or six generations removed from a grade Shorthorn female ancestor is brought to this country from Scotland. She is accepted for registration in our herd book, and since the grading up process has been performed in Scotland, she is said to be of straight Scotch breeding. So far we have no fault to find. Then, suppose we have a cow with a pedigree like that of Myrtle Beau. This cow has five practically straight Scotch bulls at the top of her pedigree, or just as many as the other cow has, but instead of terminating in a grade cow like that of the other, it runs back through eight more generations of recorded ancestors to the

imported cow Lily, who also has recorded ancestors back of her. Which of these two cows is the better bred? the Scotch cow with five Scotch crosses on a grade foundation, or the Canadian cow with five Scotch crosses on a foundation which runs back through nine or ten generations of recorded ancestors?

Surely the Canadian cow is better bred than the other, if the bulls appearing in her pedigree are nearly the equal of the bulls in the other. Let us assume that the five Scotch bulls appearing in each pedigree are equal in merit, and let these two cows be put through an auction sale. The imported cow will outsell the other by long odds, even though she may not be so good an individual. Ask the reason, and you will be told that the one is straight Scotch and the other is "plainly bred." If either cow is plainly bred surely it is the imported one, but so popular is Scotch breeding that the short-pedigreed Scotch cow is quite acceptable, while the other is discounted because she does not trace to Scotland in all her blood lines. When we consider the fact that many of our best show cattle come from among these so-called plainly bred sorts we must admit that there is something wrong with our method of estimating the value of pedigrees. The sooner we recognize the fact that good breeding is good breeding, no matter where it is found, the better it will be for the breed.

There is one redeeming feature in connection with this whole matter, and that is the fact that the straight Scotch Shorthorn is a most excellent animal, and that there are enough Shorthorns of Scotch breeding to maintain the breed at a high point of excellence. Therefore, while it is most regrettable that good cattle of really good breeding should be dubbed "plainly bred" simply because they trace back to imported cows which were not of Scotch breeding, the fact remains that the breed apparently has not deteriorated under the system. There can be little doubt, however, that progress would be more rapid if the best of our Scotch topped sorts were accorded equal favor with straight Scotch cattle. Some day this condition of affairs will probably prevail, but in the meantime the breeder is almost compelled to breed straight Scotch Shorthorns in order to sell his stock to advantage.

WHICH FAMILY?

The question is frequently asked: "Which Shorthorn families are the best?" As a matter of fact, it is this very question which is responsible for the production of this long drawn out article. When we reason it out, it is hard to see how one family can differ very much from any other except in point of name. It is true that where a certain strain has been bred for many generations by one man it is only natural to expect that the cattle should eventually reflect the ideals of their breeder, but this applies to herds rather than to families. The great Scottish breeders had many families in their herds, but so far as we can

learn from an examination of pedigrees they did not restrict the use of certain bulls to certain families, and surely the use of the greatest bulls of the breed, generation after generation, upon females of the various families represented in the herd, would be bound to exert a leveling influence. Then, again, the bulls belonged to different families, so that if we take the bulls into consideration we uncover a hopeless jumble of family names. It is quite believable that Cruickshank's cattle, for example, might differ in some respects from Marr's, but it is difficult to see how a Cruickshank Victoria could be very different from a Cruickshank Lavender, or how a Marr Princess Royal could differ materially from a Marr Missie.

We must also remember that many well bred and excellent Scotch Shorthorns cannot be said to belong to any particular family, or, at any rate, they have not yet acquired a family name. At the same time their breeding and merit are such as to commend them to discriminating breeders, and they are accepted without question, because a Shorthorn may carry the richest blood of the breed in its veins, acquired through the male line, and still not belong to any recognized family. In the case of Scotch Shorthorns our breeders are becoming more and more ready to sink the matter of family.

Perhaps the best advice that can be offered to the beginner in breeding Scotch Shorthorns is not to worry about families, but to buy the best Scotch-bred individuals he can get, with as much as possible of the best blood of the breed near the top of the pedigree.

Many a beginner is puzzled to know how one can recognize a Scotch pedigree. This knowledge is acquired only by experience and the study of pedigrees. Until he acquires this experience, there are two methods open to him. One is to consult an experienced breeder in whom he has confidence, and the other is to search out the breeding of the animal in the herd book. A combination of these two methods will give best results. It takes time to become proficient in pedigrees, but any man who takes a live interest in breeding Shorthorns will find real pleasure in studying their bloodlines. Well prepared sale catalogues of high-class Shorthorns are helpful to the beginner in the study of pedigrees, and they can always be obtained by writing the advertisers of important sales in Canada or in the United States.

EXAMPLES OF FAMILIES

Below are given examples of some well known Shorthorn families, but it must not be regarded as complete. Then, as previously stated, a great many choicely bred Scotch Shorthorns cannot be said to belong to any recognized family, but they are none the less acceptable on that account. Our method of naming families after the female line excludes them from a family name, but the other side of the pedigree may show the richest blood of the breed.

Whatever may be said regarding the value, or lack of value, of family names, the matter is not without historic interest, and this will serve as a reason for appending the following examples.

The notes which follow are intended to be of assistance in identifying families from abbreviated pedigrees. Well prepared sale catalogues will be found very helpful in this connection.

AMOS CRUICKSHANK

VICTORIA: This well known family is easily identified, as Cruickshank used the name Victoria throughout. Thus we have Victoria 29th by Red Knight, Victoria 39th by Champion of England, etc.

BROADHOOKS: The first cow of the line bred by Cruickshank is Lady Elizabeth Fairfax by Prince Edward Fairfax. Following her we have Broadhooks 6th by the Baron; Broadhooks 9th by Baronet; Broadhooks 10th by Champion of England, etc. No matter what names may be used later on they do not affect the name of the family.

LAVENDER: This family name existed several generations before the cattle came into Cruickshank's hands. It is descended from Lancaster Cow, bred by Robert Colling, and members of this family came into Cruickshank's herd from several sources. He consistently used the name Lavender, however, while he had these cattle, so that the family is easy to identify.

BUTTERFLY: While in Cruickshank's hands the name Butterfly was consistently applied to members of this family except in the early days. For instance, we have Bounty by The Pacha, Buttercup by Report, followed by Butterfly by Matador, Butterfly 2d by John Bull, Butterfly 8th by Champion of England, etc.

ORANGE BLOSSOM: The first cow of this line bred by Cruickshank was Edith Fairfax by Sir Thomas Fairfax. Then follows her daughter, Queen of Scotland, by Matador, after which the name Orange Blossom is consistently used by Cruickshank. Other names have been used by other breeders, but this does not affect the family name.

LANCASTER: The Lancasters go back to practically the same foundation as the Lavenders, both coming into Cruickshank's hands from the herd of T. Wilkinson. The first Lancaster cow bred by Cruickshank is Lancaster 25th by Matador, followed by Anne of Lancaster by Lord Raglan. Later on the name Mary Anne of Lancaster was used by N. Reid, and later still we have Lady Lancaster, etc.

BRAWITH BUD: The family takes its name from the cow Brawith Bud by Sir Walter, bred by P. Consett. Then follows The Mint by Robin O'Day, The Star Pagoda by Duplicate Duke, and Pure Gold by Young 4th Duke. Cruickshank never used the name Brawith Bud, but the foundation given here is sufficient to identify the family.

SECRET: This family descended from a cow named Secret, bred by Thomas Bates. Cruickshank did not use the name Secret, but gave the animals names

beginning with the letter "S." Thus we have Splendid, Science, Sentiment, Sybella, Sensation, etc. This succession of names appearing in a pedigree will identify the family.

CLIPPER: This family descended from Clipper by Billy bred by Mr. Boswell. Cruickshank did not use the name Clipper, but he gave the descendants of this cow names beginning with "C." Thus we have in the line of descent Charlotte, Chastity and Charity 2d. In the hands of later breeders other names have been given, but the family name stands.

VILLAGE: This family is somewhat complicated, but at the bottom of the pedigree will be found the cows Sunflower by Unicorn, Picotee by Premier and Arabella by Robin O'Day. These three cows appear in every Cruickshank Village family. We sometimes speak of the Village Blossom and Village Girl families, named after imported cows bred by Cruickshank, but the foundation is the same.

In addition to the above we have a Village Maid family which originated in the herd of William Duthie.

Another branch from the same foundation as the Cruickshank Village tribe is called the Cruickshank Lady Fanny family.

AMARANTH: This family takes its name from the Cruickshank cow Amaranth by Barmpton. Her dam was Amaryllyis by Lord Lancaster, and her grand dam Azalea by Caesar Augustus, and the next dam is Anemone by Forth. A cow, Acanthus, of the same breeding as Amaranth was imported to America and gave rise to what is sometimes called the Acanthus family.

BUCKINGHAM: This family has identically the same foundation as the Village family, namely, Sunflower by Unicorn, Picotee by Premier, and Arabella by Robin O'Day. Then comes Miss Buckingham, named after her sire, Dr. Buckingham, and this name was followed down the line, giving rise to a so-called new family.

LOVELY: This family came from the herd of George Shepherd, who bred Lovely 8th by Bosquet, and Amos Cruickshank continued the name while the cattle were in his hands. It is an easy family to identify.

DUCHESS OF GLOSTER: This family presents no difficulty. All pedigrees of this family carry the name of Duchess of Gloster 12th by Champion of England. Cruickshank used the name consistently.

CECELIA: This may be called either a Cruickshank or a Campbell family. Cruickshank had these cattle for a number of generations, and the last one of the line bred by him is Cecelia by Caesar Augustus. From this cow Campbell bred Cecelia 2d by Luminary, and the name has been retained very consistently in this tribe.

MYSIE: In this family will always be found Mysie 3d by Grand Duke, bred by a Mr. Hay, followed by her daughter Mysie 29th by Lord Raglan, bred by

Cruickshank. These two names will be sufficient to identify any Mysie pedigree.

MATCHLESS: Cruickshank did not use the name Matchless consistently in this family, and we find Premium by George, May Rose by Holkar, Matchless by Fairfax Royal, Matchless 2d by Van Dunck. The imported cow in most of these pedigrees is either Matchless 15th by Champion of England, or Matchless 16th by Senator, both bred by Cruickshank.

BELLONA: This is not a particularly well known family, and is named after the cow Bellona by Champion of England, bred by Cruickshank. Where the name of this cow appears in the pedigree we may safely call the family a Cruickshank Bellona.

NONPAREIL: This is a very well known and noted family, and perhaps might be called a Campbell as well as a Cruickshank one. The name, however, originated with Cruickshank, and the first cow was called Countess of Lincoln by Diamond, then follows Nonpareil 10th, 17th, 23d and 24th in succession, after which Campbell secured representatives of this family and continued to breed them under the same family name.

Cruickshank bred many other cattle which are somewhat difficult to classify under family names. For example, the imported Cruickshank cow Gardenia by Cumberland, dam Guelder Rose by Pride of the Isles, grand dam Evening Star by Royal Duke of Gloster, great grand dam Morning Star by Champion of England. Here we have the very richest of Cruickshank blood, and yet it would be difficult to name the family. Another example is the imported Cruickshank cow Gwendoline by Baron Violet, dam Germanium by Pride of the Isles. This cow comes back to the same foundation as the previously mentioned. Sometimes it is called the Dairymaid family from the cow at the bottom of the pedigree, but the family is not well known, although the breeding is of the richest.

Another strain, the family name of which is somewhat obscure, is sometimes called the Cicely family from the cow Cicely by Lancaster Royal bred by Cruickshank.

Another doubtful family name is the Violet tribe. The last cow of the line bred by Cruickshank was Mountain Violet by Ben Wyvis, dam Violet's Pride by Scotland's Pride, grand dam Violet's Forth by Forth. Following back the line of the dams we have Sweet Violet, Violet, Roseate, China Rose, Carmine Rose, Red Rose, etc.

Space will not permit further discussion of the cattle bred by Cruickshank.

W. S. MARR

MISSIE: This famous family is descended from Countess by The Pacha, bred by Capt. Barclay. Then we have Missie by Son of Duke 3d, Missie 2d by Augustus, Missie 5th by Lord of Lorn, and quite a long succession of generations bred by Marr and carrying the name Missie as long as he bred them.

ROAN LADY or RED LADY: This

family is almost invariably known as the Roan Lady family, although the term Red Lady was frequently used by Marr. The first cow of the family bred by Marr is Red Lady by Young Pacha, followed by Red Lady 2d by Heir of Englishman. Subsequently the name Roan Lady was commonly used by Marr, also the name Rosette.

EMMA: This family descends from Emma 2d by Golden Eagle, bred by Miss Turnbull. The first of Marr's breeding is Emma 6th by Nonsuch, and the family name is used consistently down the line.

CLARA: This family came from the herd of G. Shepherd, who bred Clara 10th by Speculator. The first of the line bred by Marr is Clara 14th by Lord of Lorn, and the name Clara has been very consistently used by Marr.

MARIGOLD: This tribe comes from Marigold by Rubens, bred by A. Morrison, and the first Marr Marigold is Marigold 2d by Lord of Lorn. The name Marigold has been used all the way down the line by Marr.

STAMFORD: Near the bottom of this family will always be found the cow Stamford by Phoenix, bred by T. Chrisp. From her Marr bred Stamford 2d by Clarendon, and the name Stamford was adhered to.

PRINCESS ROYAL: This family also came from the herd of G. Shepherd in the cow Princess Royal 8th by Bosquet. Following her we have Princess Royal 11th by King of the Isles, bred by Wilton, after which the tribe passes into the hands of W. S. Marr, and the name is continued fairly consistently.

GOLDIE: Near the bottom of the pedigree in this family will be found the cow Goldie by Goldsmith, bred by C. Smith & Co. Following is her daughter Goldie 2d by Lord Privy Seal, bred by Marr, who followed the use of the name throughout.

MAUDE: The cow Maude by Manbred, bred by T. Chrisp, will be found near the bottom of this pedigree. Subsequent generations were bred by Marr, and the name Maude is used throughout.

ALEXANDRINA: A. Morrison bred Alexandrina by Alaric. Following her come a long line of Alexandrinas bred by Marr.

RACHAEL: Near the bottom of the pedigree is the cow Lizzie by Guy Fawkes, bred by H. Whitehead. Following her come a line of Rachael's bred by Marr for quite a number of generations.

FLORA: Some members of this tribe are to be found among cattle bred by W. S. Marr, but the family really should be credited to George Marr, who bred these cattle for a number of generations, and used the name Flora consistently. Thus we have Flora 6th by Jopthorp, Flora 9th by Raglan, etc.

LADY MARY: If this pedigree is continued back to its foundation there will be found five generations bred by Cruickshank, and represented by cows Dairymaid, Venus, Jessica, Wallflower, and Welcome. Then the strain passed into the hands of N. Reid for three gen-

erations and subsequently into Marr's herd. The first of the line bred by Marr being Lady Mary 3d by Heir of Englishman. Sometimes the name Lady Maude or Lady Madge is applied to this family.

Cattle of identically the same foundation have gone into other Scotch herds and given rise to what may be called other families.

SYLVESTER CAMPBELL

CLARET: In any Claret pedigree you will find at or near the bottom Isabella, bred by Capt. Barclay. Then follows Barbara by Unrivalled, Claret by Scarlet Velvet, Claret 1st by Duke, and a number of other Clarets all bred by Campbell. This foundation will identify any Claret pedigree.

MINA: The name Mina has not been consistently used in this family, but it can be identified with certainty by noticing the cows near the bottom of the pedigree. In any Mina pedigree will be found the cows Likely by The Pacha, Bashful by Young Ury, Crocus by Sir Arthur, Mina by Beeswing and Mina 1st by Diphthong 3d, all bred by Campbell.

MISS RAMSDEN: This family is named from the cow Miss Ramsden by Duke, bred by Sir J. Ramsden. Her descendants have been given various names, but wherever this cow appears at the bottom of the pedigree it identifies the family.

URY: This family came from the herd of Capt. Barclay, who bred the cow Isabella by The Pacha. Following her we have Donside Lassie by Vice-President, and Miss Isabella by Moss Trooper, all bred by Campbell, before we strike the name Ury. This foundation, however, will suffice to identify the tribe.

CLEMENTINA: Empress Eugenia by Guy Fawkes, bred by Cruickshank, is the mother of the first Campbell Clementina by Lord Ythan. These two cows should be sufficient to identify the family.

GOLDEN DROP: At the bottom of every Golden Drop pedigree will be found the three cows, Jewess, Thessalonica, and Bloom. The first two mentioned bred by Mr. Harvey, and the cow Bloom by Moss Trooper, bred by Campbell. Various names are used toward the top of the pedigree, but these three names will always identify a Golden Drop pedigree.

ROSEBUD: This family is not difficult to recognize as a rule, but it may be noted that the cow immediately preceding the Rosebud proper is Thalia by Earl of Aberdeen, bred by A. Longmore. Her daughter is Rosebud by Scarlet Velvet, bred by Campbell, and other Rosebuds follow.

BESSIE: Later breeders have used various names in connection with this family, but the first Campbell bred Bessie is Bessie 3d by British Prince. Wherever this cow appears it may be known that the family is a Campbell Bessie.

JAMES BRUCE

AUGUSTA: This family is not difficult to recognize, and the foundation cow

may be said to be Augusta by Lord Adolphus Fairfax, bred by R. Field. Then follows Augusta 1st by Dauphin, bred by James Bruce, and other Augustas from the same herd.

ROSEWOOD: This family is easy to recognize, there being a long line of Rosewoods, all bred by J. Bruce, such as Rosewood by South Star, Rosewood 1st by Dauphin, etc.

AVERNE: No less than three breeders named Bruce appear in this pedigree. R. Bruce comes first with the cow Countess by Hydra, and Avere by Red Prince to his credit. Then we have J. Bruce, who bred these cattle for several generations, and usually we find D. C. Bruce as one of the later breeders.

FANNY: This Bruce Fanny tribe must not be confused with the Cruickshank Lady Fanny. C. Bruce bred the cows Countess, Rose, Fanny and Fanny 3d, after which James Bruce appears as breeder, and the Fanny name is continued.

GEORGE BRUCE

MAYFLOWER: Near the bottom of the pedigree will be found the cows Mary Anne, Mary, Moss Rose and Mayflower 10th, all bred by George Bruce. These cows may be regarded as the key to this family.

GEORGE SHEPHERD

ROSEMARY: This family is easily identified where the breeder's name is given, as the name Rosemary is continued throughout. In practically all Rosemary pedigrees will be found Rosemary 7th by Red Knight, and Rosemary 18th by Sir Charles. Perhaps this is sufficient to identify the family.

LOVELY: We noted previously that the Cruickshank Lovely family came originally from the herd of George Shepherd. In the Shepherd Lovelies we have Lovely 8th by Bosquet, followed by Lovely 11th by Cherry Duke 2d, Lovely 18th by Sir Charles, etc.

WATERLOO: This family is directly descended from the cow Waterloo 13th by 2d Cleveland Lad, bred by Thomas Bates. The first Shepherd Waterloo is the daughter of Waterloo 13th, namely, Waterloo Princess 14th by 3d Duke of Oxford. Immediately following we have Waterloo Princess 17th, Waterloo Princess and Waterloo 9th. The name Waterloo is continued throughout the whole family.

J. B. MANSON

The most noted family from this herd is what is known as the Kilblean Beauty, Kilblean being the name of Manson's farm. The name Beauty seems to have been used by Mr. Manson in the names of animals from different foundations, but the true Kilblean Beauty is descended from the cow Catherine by "a bull of Captain Barclay's," followed by Missie by Commander.

DUKE OF RICHMOND

ROSA HOPE: This is a well known family and easily identified. Just before the Duke of Richmond's name appears

we have Rosa Bonheur by Bridegroom, bred by Viscount Strathallan. Her daughter, Rosa Colling, was by Baron Colling, and bred by the Duke of Richmond, after which we find the name Rosa Hope used quite consistently.

WIMPLE: Near the bottom of the pedigree will be found the cow Anna by Magnum Bonum, followed by Wimple by Prince Arthur, and Wimple 3d by Whipper In. The name Wimple is continued for a few generations and then dropped for several generations in most of these pedigrees, but the three cows given will serve to identify the tribe.

JILT: Various names are used as we follow the line of descent in this family. The first cow bred by the Duke of Richmond is Queen by The Pacha, her daughter is Romp by Bloomsbury, and the next generation gives us Flirt by Magnum Bonum. Then we come to Jilt by Prince Arthur, and the name Jilt is continued for a number of generations.

LUSTRE: This tribe came from the herd of J. Chrisp in the cow Lustre by 2d Duke of Northumberland. Her daughter, Lustre 1st by Bloomsbury, is the first of the line bred by the Duke of Richmond. It is an easy family to recognize.

WILLIAM DUTHIE

Mr. Duthie may be said to have continued the work of Amos Cruickshank because he bought a considerable number of the Cruickshank females when that herd was dispersed. We do not find many of what may be called distinct families which have originated in Mr. Duthie's herd. One of them, however, is what is known as the Emmeline family, which traces back to the herd of Sylvester Campbell. The first Duthie Emmeline is Emmeline by Border Chief, followed by Emmeline 2d by Cayhurst, etc. Mr. Duthie also bred a strain of Shorthorns which commonly took the name Princess Royal, but which must not be confused with the Marr Princess Royal. Another name which is associated with Mr. Duthie's herd is that of Jenny Lind, and also that of Marchioness.

MISCELLANEOUS FAMILIES

VILLAGE MAID: We have already referred to the Village family, but there is another Village which was bred for many generations by James Black. Minerva by General Simpson appears well back in the pedigree, followed by Village Queen, Village Belle, Village Maid, etc.

LADY DOROTHY: This is an old Scotch family descended from the Campbell cow Likely by The Pacha, the same cow which appears in the Campbell Mina family. The family took its name while in the hands of J. Maitland, and was subsequently bred for a number of generations by J. Paterson.

Many more examples of families could be given, but sufficient has been said to demonstrate how complex is the subject of Shorthorn families, and let it be repeated in closing that a great many of our best Scotch Shorthorns cannot be said to belong to any particular tribe or family.

Scotch Breeding and Milk Yields

By W. A. Cochel

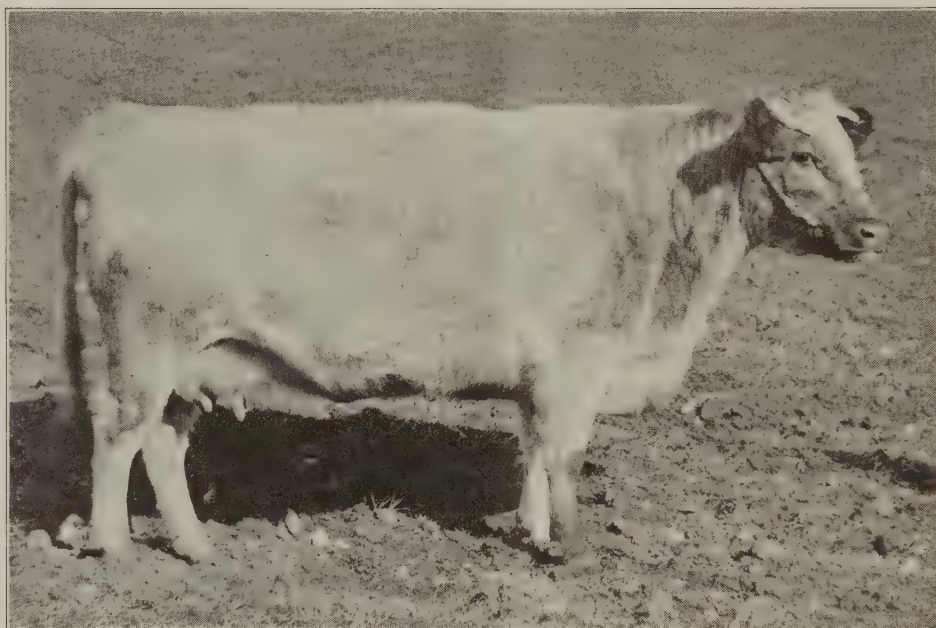
That the breeding of Shorthorn cattle for beef production does not necessarily eliminate the matrons from the ranks of satisfactory producers of milk is indicated by the record made by Gwendoline 79th 217427, bred by John T. Cowan of Whitethorn, Va., now owned by the Kansas State Agricultural College. Her dam, Gwendoline 37th 62056, was selected by W. A. Cochel and W. F. Ward as one of the twenty foundation cows for the experimental herd at Manhattan. At the time of purchase she was in full flow of milk, having calved one month previously. The heifer at side, whose record and photograph appear with this article, was decidedly the best calf of her age in the Cowan dispersal sale, a beautiful roan, full of character, straight in her lines and one which any breeder would have been justified in selecting as prospect for his show herd. The dam was not an overly large cow, but of most pleasing matronly type, carrying a medium sized, well balanced udder and giving more milk than the calf could take.

An analysis of the pedigree of Gwendoline 79th shows that Amos Cruickshank thought enough of her family to keep them in his breeding herd for at least seven generations. Gwendoline 2d sold for \$500, when prices ruled low, in the dispersion sale held by Luther Adams. Sanders in his Shorthorn history says of her: "Gwendoline 2d was a prime favorite with Mr. Miller. She was a regular breeder, a heavy milker, with a wide, strong back and beautiful character." He often compared her with the celebrated English show cow, the great Mollie Millicent. She sold at auction on June 12, 1895, for \$500 and her daughter, Gwendoline 3d, by Cupbearer, brought the same sum. He again refers to her, Cupbearer's Daughter, Gwendoline 3d, as "One of the best Scotch cows at that time in America," topping the sale of females in October, 1895. Six of the eleven sires appearing in the extended pedigree were bred by Amos Cruickshank, who had also used the Booth bred bull, Fairfax Royal, in his herd at a very early date. Cupbearer, bred by William Duthie, Knight of the Thistle, Randal and Commander of Fashion were the other bulls used, all bred by American breeders who have obtained fame and distinction for the production of Shorthorn cattle of superior merit as measured by the best judge of beef cattle in show rings of America.

The sire of Gwendoline 79th was by Leader of Fashion, one of the best breeding sons of the International champion, Whitehall Marshal by Whitehall Sultan, out of one of the best cows bred by Governor Lowden at Sinnissippi Farms. Gwendoline 37th, the dam of Gwendoline 39th, was by Randal, an excellent breeding son of Whitehall Sultan, used exclusively in Major Cowan's herd. The dam of Randal was Gwendoline 7th, out of a daughter of Gwendoline 2d and by Young Abbotsburn, one of the greatest show and breeding bulls used in America during the period when the beef type was being reestablished by the use of Scotch Shorthorn bulls. The next sire was Knight of the Thistle, used by Luther Adams as chief herd bull.

Sanders' Shorthorn cattle, indicates that Cupbearer was shown during the summer of 1886 and that along with winning first prize in a good class, the Royal Northern, he had the reserve number next to Field Marshal and later became the champion show bull of America. He was a member of the Lakeside show herd exhibited in 1888 and later. "He was not of an early maturing type, but after three years developed a marvelous back, loin and hip covering and was one of the smoothest bulls ever shown in an American show ring."

Baron Violet was the sire of Commodore, which Mr. Cruickshank referred to as "the best animal that ever left Sittyton." He was a half brother to Roan Gauntlet and intensely line-bred to Champion of England through Sittyton's Pride and Royal Duke of Gloster.



Gwendoline 79th, Her Milk Yield as a Two-Year-Old Admitted Her to the Record of Merit

A close analysis of this pedigree will show that there has been a very close concentration of the blood of Whitehall Sultan and also of Gwendoline 2d in the hands of Major Cowan. All of the cows which appear in the pedigree beyond the imported cow Gwendoline were bred by Amos Cruickshank.

A little information in regard to the sires used, very largely obtained from

The next bull appearing in the pedigree is Pride of the Isles, of whom Mr. E. Cruickshank said: "I do not think that Pride of the Isles ever had his merit fairly recognized. He was a grand animal himself and his young stock always looked well; but, as cows they were such good milkers that they were never much to look at, although good breeders."

GWENDOLINE 79TH 217427

Roan; calved June 16, 1915. Bred by John T. Cowan, Whitethorn, Va. Owned by Kansas Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kan.

Dams

Gwendoline 37th 62056.....	J. T. Cowan
Gwendoline 6th.....	W. M. Miller
Gwendoline 2d.....	Luther Adams
Gwendoline (imp.).....	A. Cruickshank
Geranium.....	A. Cruickshank
Garland.....	A. Cruickshank
Graceful.....	A. Cruickshank
Grandiflora.....	A. Cruickshank
Flora.....	A. Cruickshank
Jessica.....	A. Cruickshank

Breeders of Dams

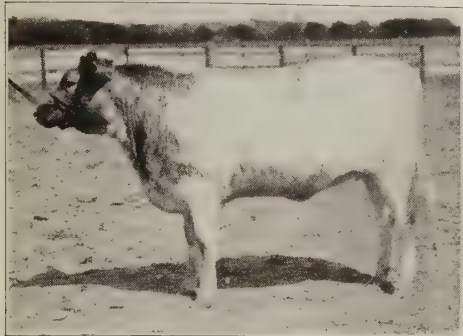
Sires

Commander of Fashion 387317.....	F. W. Harding
Randal 209922.....	J. T. Cowan
Knight of the Thistle 108656.....	Luther Adams
Cupbearer 91223.....	Wm. Duthie
Baron Violet 90446.....	A. Cruickshank
Pride of the Isles 45274.....	A. Cruickshank
Scotland's Pride (25100).....	A. Cruickshank
Baronet (15614).....	A. Cruickshank
Lord Sackville (13249).....	A. Cruickshank
Fairfax Royal (6987).....	Mr. Torr
Premier (6308).....	Mr. Cruickshank

Breeders of Sires

Scotland's Pride was a thick-fleshed roan, winning first prize as a yearling at the Highland Show in 1867 and a \$500 challenge cup the same year. He proved one of the best sires ever bred at Sittyton.

"Lord Sackville was a roan of great constitution, possessing the same great back and loin that distinguished both Mataadore and Mazurka. It was the



Dale's Gwendoline, out of Gwendoline 79th

cross of Lord Sackville upon the Secret cows that first brought that sort up to the Sittyton standard. It seems clear that the grand roan bull, Lord Sackville,

might have filled the place later held by the Champion of England had he been given the opportunity for he possessed such a wonderful constitution, substance and quality and, with his limited opportunity, wrought such an improvement that he would doubtless have made a great reputation had he been more freely used." His heifers were reported to have been "full of substance." The next bull was Booth bred from the herd of Mr. William Torr. In 1845 he sold as a two year old for \$750. He was the first prize bull of Aberdeen in 1847 and was one of the most famous ever owned in Aberdeenshire up until that time.

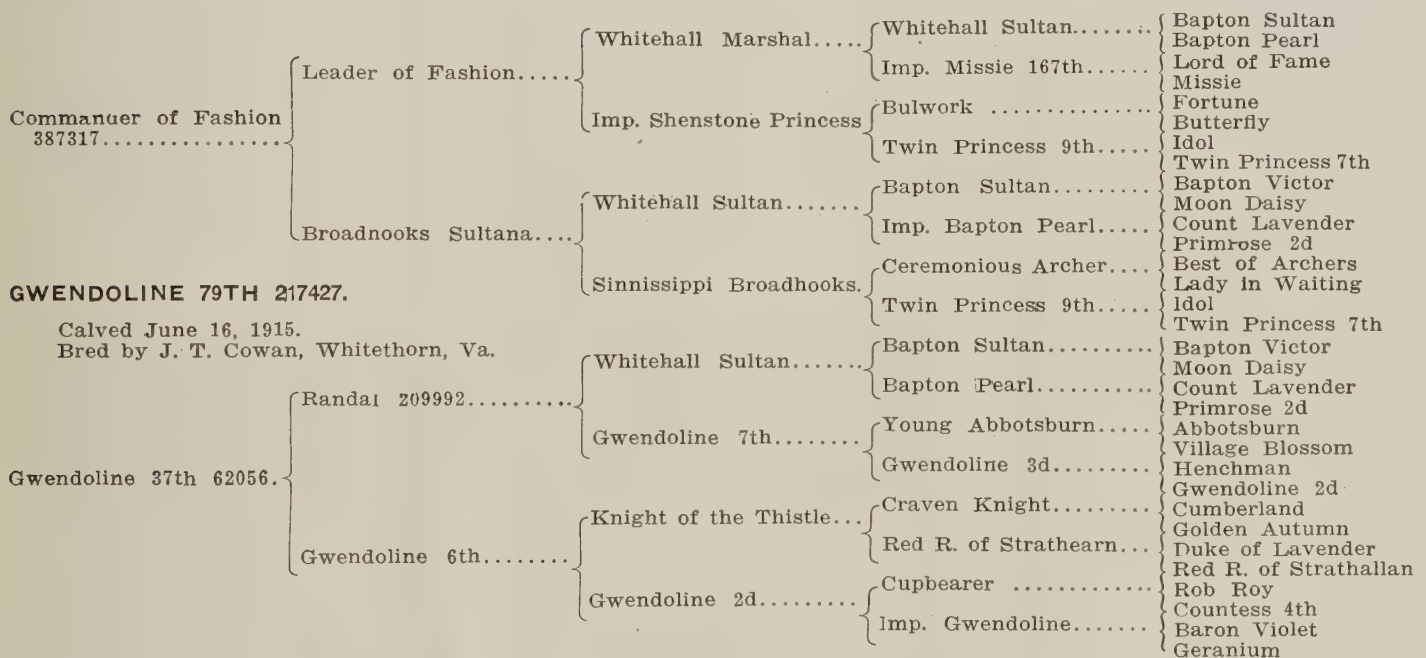
The last bull appearing in the pedigree, Premier, bred by Cruickshank, was by Mahomet, out of the cow Mary Ann, one of the best bulls used at Sittyton, and a great many of his heifers were retained within the herd as foundation cows.

Further study of the pedigree of Gwendoline 79th in tabulated form shows the infusion of the blood of Ceremonious Archer, the International grand champion; Young Abbotsburn, a bull that was generally recognized as the best show bull in America during his day; Cumberland, one of the bulls contributing tremendously to the success

of the beef type of Shorthorn cattle. In the pedigrees there are such cows as Village Blossom, Carmine Rose, Lady in Waiting, Red Rose of Strathallan, Golden Autumn and others, which immediately attract the attention of students of Shorthorn breeding as among the best individuals that the breed has ever produced.

The accompanying illustrations are Gwendoline 79th and her daughter, Dale's Gwendoline, by Matchless Dale. These photographs were made at the time when both individuals were just in the ordinary condition usually found in a breeding herd of beef Shorthorns, neither of them having been fitted for the show. This indicates that the blood of the animals which appear in the pedigree is giving results so far as beef, type and constitution are concerned.

The illustration, together with the milk record, indicates the possibility of combining beef with milk in one individual in the most profitable manner. There are many such individuals scattered throughout the Shorthorn herds of America which only need the opportunity to make records equally as creditable, but as a general rule breeders do not have the time nor the facilities of developing them.



Purebred Cattle Industry in South Dakota

By F. E. Jackson

Hurley, S. D.

With the possible exception of Oklahoma, whose oil millionaires established themselves in the cattle business without much thought of price or profit, no state has kept pace with South Dakota the last dozen years in the matter of building up select herds of purebred beef cattle. I make this statement advisedly for not only have some of the best and highest priced animals been brought to our state for seed stock, but we have been able to produce and sell some of the tops.

The sale of the Shorthorn bull, Fair Sultan, from one of our leading South

Dakota herds, was effected for the record price for a sale at private treaty. One little town, never famous for anything else except the herds of purebred stock in its surrounding territory, claims the distinction of producing five Shorthorn calves that sold for a total of \$59,500. And one of the most famous Shorthorn cows has a permanent home in one of our South Dakota herds, a cow whose first three calves have sold for a total

of \$32,000, the record in America for three calves from one cow. Imp. Mar-mion, grand champion bull at the 1920 Congress sale at Chicago, was bought by a South Dakota man and now heads a splendid herd.

These record prices are mentioned merely to give an idea of the standing and prestige of our South Dakota herds and as an indication of the possibilities of this business. Significant as they are, they are of little consequence compared with the volume of new wealth annually created from our purebred herds. This would run to stupendous

totals if accurate figures were obtainable. There has been a vast increase in the number of new herds within the past few years. As land values increase in our fertile sunshine state, it becomes more and more evident that better livestock is a necessity if a profit is to be made in their production. Scrub stock and three-hundred-dollar land (per acre) are poor companions financially speaking. It is noticeable, too, that where the purebred stock industry has reached its highest development there you will find the highest priced land, the best improved farms and the most thrifty community. Indeed, I should hate to live in a community devoid of ambitions to improve its livestock, although I must say I have not found such a community in my travels in our state. Some, of course, excel others, but everywhere and from all sections there is a tendency toward improved livestock.

Perhaps, since I am both a banker and a cattle breeder, you will allow me to outline my views of starting a young farmer in the purebred cattle business, based on my experience on both sides of the game. There is no miracle in this business and most average to good farmers will make successful cattle breeders. But if a man expects to get rich by buying purebred stock and then giving it scrub treatment, he has the wrong notion. Good care and good feeding are just as essential as good breeding. A poor caretaker will not last long, or at best will not get on with the business like the man who grows out his young animals by proper feeding and good care. But once satisfied that the applicant will take good care of his stock, I have never hesitated to make him a loan for foundation stock. A few strictly choice animals will pay better in the end than a larger number of plainer ones, so I have usually advised buying four to six good cows and a real good bull, then advised the young breeder to stop spending money (borrowed money at least) and grow his own herd. In that way, he will never have to start twice to get in right and the herd will increase as fast as he will learn those lessons that must be learned from experience.

Bankers do not like plungers and my experience is that the over-enthusiastic fellow who tries to assemble a large herd of cattle in a fortnight, and do it with borrowed capital, is not the most successful in the end. His enthusiasm will flatten out in times of adversity as readily as it rises in times of prosperity. A cooler-headed fellow with sounder judgment and more patience, who can swallow a little hard luck now and then without getting sick at his stomach and throwing it all up, makes a better sticker and a more successful breeder.

Too much emphasis can not be placed on the character, breeding and quality of the animals. A man should take his time, for it is a big job, and select each of those foundation cows just as carefully as he would choose a wife. And in selecting the bull he should exercise his very best judgment, just as he would if

selecting a man to become an equal partner in his business on a ten year contract. Even then, a few disappointments will come, but weed them out and try again.

The price paid is not such an essential matter. Queer statement, you say, for a banker to make, a man who ought to be conservative? Not such a queer one as might first appear. One calf will usually pay for a cow, or nearly so; it is rare, indeed, that the first two calves will not sell for enough to cover her purchase price. And as a cow will raise eight to ten calves, sometimes more, there is a lot of "velvet" in a good breeding cow after the first two calves have been sold to pay the note. The essential thing is to get real breeding cows that produce outstanding calves and do it regularly. I have learned not to shake my head or make predictions if one of our customers comes home from a sale and tells me he has checked on us for a good sum, but bought a real cow. The good kind that cost real money are the most profitable in the end, barring bad luck, of course.

When the business was new to us, and before I became a banker-farmer myself, we were giving some thought to financing this business in some way that would be satisfactory both to the bank and its customer. It required no depth of reasoning to figure out that if the breeder applied the money received for bull calves, the note would eventually be paid. On the other hand, if the breeder kept his original cows and their heifer calves, he would surely build up a purebred herd. It had previously been demonstrated that a few top animals were more profitable than many plain ones. So we tried out the plan of starting a few men with a few choice foundation

animals, agreeing to carry the paper until the surplus bull calves brought in enough to liquidate the note. The plan is simple but it works, and many of the now prominent herds in this locality, producing calves that sell up in the thousands, can be traced to this modest beginning, not so many years ago either. It is not where a man begins, but where he ends that counts. From a banking standpoint, the essential thing is to start your man out right, with a few top animals, then stand by him; don't get cold feet if money tightens up in Wall Street or a calf happens to die. Just sleep soundly and the bull calves will pay the note, sooner than you expected, too.

From the standpoint of a cattle breeder, I must say I enjoy the life. Nothing gives me more pleasure than going out to the farm and watching the little fat-backs romping around the yard. And, rightly managed, it is a clean, profitable business, very fascinating, indeed. It is a business that requires deep study, learning to select those animals that will breed on and improve the herd, studying the pedigrees, knowing the ancestry, directing the matings, always with a view of breeding them better. It is a job for big, brainy men. And it requires some backbone when men come along and make fabulous offers for several of the best things in your herd, hoping to take away the very cream of your herd, the best products of your life's work and your best efforts. But they are worth more to keep than they are to sell if a man is in the business to stay, for one can never get to the top if he sells his best and retains what the other fellows leave for his own herd. And there is always room at the top when the bottom gets crowded.



Courtesy S. G. Eliason, Montevideo, Minn.

Photo by Hildebrand

Simplicity 9th, Grand Champion Female, Minnesota, 1920



Courtesy Alexander & Kellogg, Suisin, Calif.

Photo by Hildebrand

A Milking Shorthorn of Pleasing Outline

Early Sentiment, Later Investment

By Dr. A. S. Hague

Fairfield, Iowa

Your "Old Cherry" in the preface of the last issue of THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA impressed me most strongly, for as a boy my father owned a large red cow that, strange to say, was also given the title of Cherry.

Your description of your "Old Cherry" tallies directly with ours, and full well do I remember the morning when we youngsters came down stairs and mother told us father had sold "Old Cherry" and how tears were shed, how father tried to console us by saying we have so many of her calves left and she was getting rather old and that the other farmer would take good care of her, which seemed to only partly satisfy the great loss, and as I recall, I scarcely believe my father was ever fully forgiven for selling her.

My first idea of fine cattle was formed when I surely was but a small boy, as I remember my father saying we would go down to Pancoasts and see their fine cattle (Pancoasts being a family that lived at that time between Fairfield and Libertyville, Iowa,) referring to the cattle as "full blood Shorthorns," as I

believe was the term in common use at that time, so we went, and such cattle as they proved to be! To my boyish eyes they seemed wonders, great red roan cows with a few spotted ones, red and white, tied in a long row in a low shed with straw up to their knees. About half way down the line we came to a large white cow, and one of the owners remarked, "This is our show cow," and well do I remember how he raised me up and set me down on her broad back, and such a back, I never will forget it. I remember also that I said to my mother at that time, "Mother, some day when I am a man I am going to have a farm and cattle like those."

A thought which took root and has been growing ever since and should I live my ambition is to see the fruition of that thought in its fullest capacity.

It must have been when I was about that age that mother tells on one occasion when she was milking the cows and

had left us children outside the barnyard gate to wait until she had finished, saying, "The cows might hook you if you come out," that after she had started milking I called to her saying, "Now, mother, she can't hook us, can she? You can hold her, can't you?"

My father always was a great lover and believer in fine stock and through the use of purebred sires his cattle, while not registered, were as near purebred as they could be by the continued use of purebred bulls.

On one occasion I remember when, as a growing boy, my father and a neighbor talked of buying a purebred bull in partnership. This neighbor also had some fine cows. But after further consideration our neighbor decided that he would purchase the bull if Bert, being myself, would help him home with it and assist in caring for it later and father was to have the use of it under the circumstances. So the bargain was made and the bull purchased from J. P. Manatry, near Fairfield, and how well do I remember with what anticipation I awaited the day when we would go and

get the bull and the opportunity I would have of seeing the fine cattle.

One morning after a heavy rain the neighbor came over and remarked that we would go and get the bull, which we did, and I will never forget that bull or the journey homeward, as I walked in my bare feet and led that animal all the way, a distance of twelve or thirteen miles, the neighbor riding and leading the other horse behind.

But that bull proved to be a capital investment for all concerned, as we

always could tell Joe's calves wherever we saw them, by their good scale, straight lines and well doing propensities, as well as their color.

In later years, after I had graduated in medicine, I visited the farm that was owned by a brother of that neighbor and we were looking over his cattle which, by the way, were descendants of the cattle his brother had owned there before him. He said, "Doctor, you are such a lover of fine stock and particularly good cattle that some day I expect to hear of

you owning some of the good land northwest of Fairfield and have growing on it a herd of fine Shorthorns." And I may say I am just beginning to see the realization of the same, as Mr. Girton and I have recently added to our already existing herd some ten head of females, including three calves at a cost of little over \$20,000. I trust later on we may be able to send you some photos of cattle recently purchased, as it is our intention to breed the best only.

Getting the Boys Started

By A. R. Fennern

Avoca, Iowa

Three years ago the directors of our county fair held a baby beef contest in connection with the county fair. There were some thirty entries by boys and girls of our county and three townships of Shelby county that are just north of Avoca. All contestants were under 16 years of age. I had for a number of years exhibited my herd of Shorthorns



Daisy Lancaster, Polled Shorthorn, Champion over all breeds, Baby Beef Contest, Staunton, Virginia, and her owner, H. W. McLaughlin, Jr.

there, so when this baby beef contest came on my two oldest sons, then 14 and 16 years of age, were bound to get in and see what they could do. Both boys were very much interested in good cattle, having helped me a good deal at former fairs, and for the most part taking care of and feeding the calves. Their mother sometimes would say, "Boys, I believe you are feeding those calves too much." In answer to which one would smile and say, "Dad told us to give them all they will eat of a good variety of feed well mixed, but to always finish their meal before they leave." The other would say, "Dad says if a calf is not worth feeding, he is not worth having, and these calves are certainly worth having. Just see how they are growing! Why, this roan gained 100 pounds last month."

All calves entered in the contest had to be calved after Sept. 1, so that none of them were over one year old when shown. April 15 was the date when each contestant had to weigh his or her calf in, and the beef contest was on.

I only had four good grade calves of

the required age. The boys wanted me to give them each a good purebred calf, but as all calves had to be sold at auction for beef at the end of the contest I thought the calves would be too valuable. As they hated to see a good purebred animal killed for beef each boy picked out what he thought was the best calf out of the four grades. Both calves were dropped in December. One, a steer, weighed 300 pounds; the other, a heifer, weighed 285 pounds on the 15th day of April.

All summer long both boys took extra good care of their calves, always aiming to keep them as comfortable as possible. In the evening they would take them down the road for a little exercise, letting them have a little grass and getting them trained to stand up and pose themselves.

At last the big day came. They had their calves in full bloom, fitted to the minute, trained to pose their best, and ready to meet all comers. When the show was over they did not get first and second place, but let that be as it may, nevertheless the gentleman from Ames who judged the breeding classes said they should have been placed that way. The steer calf made an average daily gain of $3\frac{1}{4}$ pounds and sold for

21½ cents per pound, while the heifer calf made an average daily gain of 32-5 pounds and sold at 18 cents per pound, both going to Mr. Fry, who conducts the restaurant in the Stock Yards Exchange, South Omaha. These two calves netted the boys, including prize money, \$475.

They were indeed happy boys when they got their check and began planning what they were going to do with all that money. Among other things they wanted was a motor cycle. I then explained to them that if they would invest that money in a good purebred Shorthorn heifer that they would in a year or two have enough money to buy a motor car. Both thought my plan was a good one. A few months later we attended the breeders' sale held in Des Moines with the object of buying a young cow or heifer, and after looking them all over they picked out a beautiful two-year-old roan heifer that belonged to the Scotch tribe of Mayflowers. I told them that she was one of the very best heifers of the entire offering and that they did not have money enough to buy her. But they both insisted that I buy her for them, if, in my judgment, she would not go beyond her real value; that they would give me a note for what money I would loan them. I told them that I would do that, and they were mighty glad when I bought her at \$700.



Photo furnished by C. M. Long

Pettis County, Missouri, Calf Club Heifers and Their Owners

After taking good care and giving her a little extra feed until there was plenty of grass she was left in the pasture where she did unusually well, as will be noted that in the latter part of June I sold her, together with two other heifers, at \$1,300 per head, she being as good as any of them. When I told the boys that I had sold their heifer at \$1,300 and making them a profit of \$600 in about three months, they were sorry to see their heifer go, but told me to buy them another heifer

with their money, which now amounted to \$1,075. The following November we attended the Owen Kane sale, held at South Omaha, and there bought Princess Marshal, a richly bred Princess Royal, and well along in calf to Mr. Kane's great Dale's Challenger, paying \$1,050 for her. On Dec. 10 she dropped a beautiful roan heifer calf and the boys were more than pleased with their investment. Last January she dropped a splendid roan bull calf by Choice Cumberland, for which they refused an

offer of \$300 when only ten days old. If he keeps on coming like at present he will surely make the boys a neat sum.

Their cow, as well as her first calf, which they named Dale's Princess, now of breeding age, are both bred. In a few years they will have a nice little herd of Scotch cattle. I believe that any boy or girl that has a true liking for good cattle can do equally as well as my boys did. Let them try and be convinced.



Courtesy Jos. Miller & Sons, Granger, Mo.

Photo by Risk

First Prize Young Herd. The Junior Champion, Miss Cumberland 2d, Next to Head

At the Institute of American Meat Packers

Responding to the invitation of President Thos. E. Wilson of the American Meat Packers, General Executive F. W. Harding attended the annual gathering of members and others interested in the production and packing of meats held in Atlantic City, N. J., Hotel Traymore, Sept. 13-15. At a club luncheon on the 14th, presided over by G. F. Swift, Jr., of Chicago, J. P. Lightfoot of Wilson & Co. presented a paper on Public Relations and gave figures to show that consumption of meats per capita in the United States had decreased in recent years. Production had also decreased and, too, at a much greater percentage rate. Mr. Lightfoot stated that in his judgement the time was now at hand for waging a propaganda campaign that might stimulate both consumption and production.

Mr. Murdo MacKintzie expressed his belief that any propaganda in the direction of increased production would be opposed by present producers on the ground that prices would be lower on a larger supply.

Chairman Swift asked Mr. Harding, representing the American Shorthorn

Breeders' Association, if he would not talk to the members of the institute present on the subject under discussion.

Complying, Mr. Harding said, that in his opinion both increased consumption and increased production could be accomplished through a more vigorous campaign by the packers for improvement in the quality of our livestock, that with a larger use of better sires than at present, higher average quality of meats would result which of itself would increase the desire of the general public to use meats in larger proportions among the food products. He stated also that improved breeding was more important than increasing numbers of livestock, for, improved breeding, without increasing cost of feeding, has resulted in much greater weights for ages and, although he considered it presumptuous on his part to talk on packing house costs, it would no doubt be admitted that in several of the stages of handling livestock by the packers it would cost them no more to handle a steer of good weight and quality for age than a scrub and in this respect an economic problem presented itself.

Mr. Harding, for the Shorthorn cattle breeders of the country, stated they were not unmindful of valuable cooperation of the stock yards and packing interests in the direction of educational propaganda in favor of the use of better sires, and the facilities that had been provided by these interests in different parts of the United States for staging purebred livestock shows. For it is through exhibition of good stock and the friendly competition in the showing of the entries of different breeders that in a very large measure improvement in livestock is encouraged and brought about.

In concluding Mr. Harding expressed surprise that a larger number of representatives of livestock associations representing the producing interests were not present in response to President Wilson's invitation. Certainly at this important gathering, through the opportunity extended for discussion and acquiring information and extending acquaintance, the producer of livestock and the packer had joint interests and responsibilities.

Economical Maintenance in Eastern Kansas

The foundation of livestock husbandry, or, at least, one of the fundamental essentials, is grass. Eastern Kansas is favored with the successful production of a variety of grasses. In season there is no grass that compares with the native wild grass, commonly referred to as blue-stem. From the early part of May to the first heavy frost in the fall this native grass furnishes a quality of pasture such as is supplied by no other grown in this section. The carrying capacity is not as great as a combination

Written by the Editor for the State
Board of Agriculture of Kansas

There is no safer nor cheaper way of carrying along the breeding herd than by use of pasture and forage crops.

In the operation of our own farms in Shawnee and Osage counties, where we maintain a large herd of Shorthorns, we devote practically all of our land to the production of grasses for pasture and hay purposes. Just enough land is kept under the plow to provide sufficient corn

are purebred there must be different methods employed in their maintenance, but our experience and our observation is that the nearer the natural conditions are taken advantage of the better the results.

When the calves come they are allowed to nurse three times a day, but are kept away from their dams in the meantime, as a general rule. Then when they get older they go with their dams to the pasture or are kept in separate pastures and allowed to nurse night and morning. It depends upon the convenience as to which method is followed. There seems to be very little difference in the results.

Open air is a primary essential. Consequently we use open sheds very largely with just enough barn space to accommodate the cows having small calves during the winter, but ventilation is provided in ample amount.

Eastern Kansas is favored in many ways in the matter of cattle production. The climatic conditions are, in the main, favorable, lacking the extremes of either the north or the south. The rainfall, as a rule, is adequate or nearly so and the prevalence of sunshine is a disease preventive and produces a better quality of grass and forage products. That is, more protein content is found in any of the grasses and forage plants grown under prevailing sunshine than in the districts where cloudy weather and more precipitation prevail. If the yield is smaller the quality of the production offsets it.

There is another feature. It is the wide distribution of limestone, which is one of the most valuable contents of soils. This has a tendency to produce more scale in the animals, which has its practical advantage.

The practice, wisely followed by many breeders, is to feed the herds out on the pasture during the winter months. This



Courtesy T. J. Sands, Robinson, Kans.

A Pasture Scene in Northeastern Kansas

of tame grasses, however. Happily, in eastern Kansas, blue-grass, white clover, alsike, timothy, orchard grass and, to an extent, brome grass, all are grown more or less extensively in varying mixtures. The secret of good pasture is the keeping of an adequate supply—a surplus that is unused. These tame grasses, especially blue-grass, furnish early pasture, usually coming on along in March, depending upon the season, and continue after the native grass is no longer available, far into the fall. In fact, blue-grass, if conserved in sufficient quantity, will furnish more or less pasture through the entire winter, depending, of course, upon the season.

These grasses, used for pasture, and more or less for hay also, furnish an economical source of maintenance for the herd during the pasture season. Again, eastern Kansas is favored in the production of alfalfa, the wonder crop, and red clover, which furnish always an abundant quantity of forage for winter use. Sweet clover is becoming now extensively used, both for pasture and hay. The yield is abundant and, apparently, there is not the risk to bloat from pasturage that accompanies either alfalfa or red clover, the risk in the case of red clover being limited to the first crop in its early stages. The carrying capacity of sweet clover has been demonstrated to be as high as three head of cattle per acre for the entire season. Whereas, it is estimated that three acres of native wild grass should be provided for one mature animal throughout the season. The carrying capacity, then, of sweet clover seems to be about 900 percent the carrying capacity of native pasture.

A variety of other crops are used, to an extent, for pasture and forage purposes, but these I have named furnish the principal sustenance.

for grain and silage and a reasonable quantity of oats. There is great advantage in this plan. First, because of its economy in the maintenance of the herd, and second, because it is a building up process for the land. It prevents soil washing, it distributes the fertilizer and brings depleted lands back again to required production. Under this plan the land can be handled much more cheaply, so far as labor is concerned, and this in itself is no small item.

The longer the pasture season is extended, as a general proposition, the better the health of the herd, although there is occasionally a case of stomach disorder attributable, presumably, to an



Courtesy W. H. Grone & Sons, Mahaska, Kans.

Hillside Pastures at Hillcrest Farm

animal consuming too much dried or matured blue-grass in the pastures in winter. These cases are so rare as to scarcely deserve reference, but occasionally they do occur.

Taking our own experience as a fair example, and I may say that our plan has been always to handle the herd as nearly as possible along natural lines. We avoid artificial methods. There is an impression among breeders, not very general, happily, that because the cattle

has two advantages. One is the cattle always have a clean place to eat. The other is the distribution of the fertilizer which will be at once recognized as the cheapest way. The refuse from the forage forms a mulch which is a protection to the sod during the summer months, preventing close pasturage and preventing also excessive erosion.

The open winters of eastern Kansas are another advantage not enjoyed by breeders farther northward.



Courtesy Harvey H. Little, Evansville, Wis.

Photo by Hildebrand

White Maid, Grand Champion Milking Shorthorn Female, Minnesota, 1920

Open air, clean feeding places and ample range are three essentials in the successful and economical maintenance of the breeding herd as these are conducive to health and thrift. It is desirable always to provide shelter against the wind and the driving storms that occasionally make their way across eastern Kansas as well as other sections of the country.

Economy in the maintenance of the herd means liberal feeding; it means constant growth, it means the continuous thrift of the individual animals. The calf fat which the calves acquire during the nursing period should not be lost, for in losing it the calf gets a setback which affects its best development adversely and costs the owner extra dollars to overcome this setback. The profit in producing beef cattle is in keeping the individuals growing throughout the growing period. Pounds and quality both have a value and neither is apt to be present if the other is lacking.

In the matter of the cows in milk, it is expected that they will show a falling off in flesh during the nursing period, but they should be given sufficient rest between the weaning of one calf and the coming of the next one to fully recover. There need be no special feeds provided for the nursing cows nor for the growing calves. The latter will begin eating shelled corn or ground corn and oats at an early age. Many owners provide a creep in the pastures for the nursing

calves and provide grain in whatever quantity is necessary for the best development of the calves. A little extra feed to the nursing cows during the winter, if they are nursing then, will help to keep them in thrifty condition. As a rule, it doesn't seem necessary to provide any grain for them if they are nursing on pasture. However, it is always desirable if a cow shows a tendency to run down in flesh when in milk to help overcome this with a little extra ration.

The young bulls being developed for sale purposes should be provided a liberal amount of feed to encourage the best growth and at the same time all the exercise they will take. In the case of the growing heifers they need merely to be kept in healthy growing form except, of course, where it is expected to enter them in shows or to send them through the auction sales. Then some extra grain is desirable and profitable. In the case of development of calves for show purposes there is no better nor cheaper feed than milk and it may be desirable to provide an extra nurse cow for each one. This isn't an artificial method. It is merely taking advantage of the most natural method there is. The best of results are, as a rule, obtained through this means. The herd sires should be kept in thrifty form and given always ample exercises, avoiding close housing except as a protection against storms.

This is about all there is to it. Just good common sense in keeping the herd

healthy and providing the feed that may be grown on any eastern Kansas farm, the silage in winter providing the succulence that is not ordinarily available in the pastures at that time. Corn silage and alfalfa make a splendid balanced ration. Watchfulness, of course, is necessary in the handling of a breeding herd just as it is in the growing of a family, the handling of a bank's affairs or the running of a blacksmith shop. The better the judgment the better the results. It is largely a matter of individual judgment on the part of the owners. Success is gained by this more than by the environment.

While, as stated, eastern Kansas does provide climatic conditions and environment favorable to the economical and the successful maintenance of highclass bovine herds, yet in other sections of the country, where the conditions may not in any way compare with those of eastern Kansas, there are many successful producers of highclass cattle. It goes down in the last analysis, chiefly, to the good judgment of the man in charge. But having this good judgment and favored as eastern Kansas is, certainly, achievement should be much greater. Few other sections produce such a variety of useful crops. Surely nowhere else are grasses found in greater abundance and variety. The natural advantages are here. It is a question of the methods of the man who operates the land.

Get Started---Then Work Upward

A number of years in close contact with Shorthorn affairs, during which time we have not only tried to constantly improve our own herd but with an extensive trade has taught us that it pays to produce the best, both from a standpoint of breeding and individuality.

Prices of land, feed and labor are higher than ever before, with no imme-

By John A. Forsythe

Pleasant Hill, Mo.

and given the ordinary care that can and should be given on every farm. Frankly, profit cannot be expected or obtained by the starvation route, and we would much rather lose a sale than have the cattle underfed afterwards as

where beginners have started in with the cheaper class of Shorthorns and they soon realized in more ways than one the benefits obtained, and gradually improved the herd from the profit made on the cattle.

In fact, many of the most noted herds of the breed of today were started and built up in this manner.

From observation an illustration is in mind that is at least conservative. Take, for instance, three good individual Shorthorn cows as near alike as possible to find. Suppose one of them to be a good grade, one of Scotch-topped breeding and the other with a Scotch pedigree.

The grade cow is worth \$100, the Scotch-topped cow three times as much as the grade cow, or \$300, while the Scotch cow, all will admit, is worth three times as much as the Scotch-topped cow or \$900. The values of the calves produced by the three cows will bear the same comparison, as with the same care at weaning time the grade calf will sell at about \$50, the Scotch-topped calf at \$150, and the Scotch calf \$400 to \$500 and often much more.

It takes as much time, care and feed for either of the three cows and calves, and it is no trouble to figure which shows the most profit, as the only difference in cost of production is the interest on the original investment.

Some may take issue with this argument as being in favor of pedigrees, which it is to a certain extent. For if breeding in cattle does not favor improving, eventually, the roast or steak that finds its way to our tables, then we might as well throw away our pedigrees and let the work done in the generations past by noted breeders be lost to posterity.



Courtesy Frank Scofield, Hillsboro, Texas.

Photo by Hildebrand

Silver Heart, a Junior and Grand Champion Winner 1920

diate prospect of either getting cheaper, so farmers can ill afford to raise scrub livestock of any kind under the existing conditions.

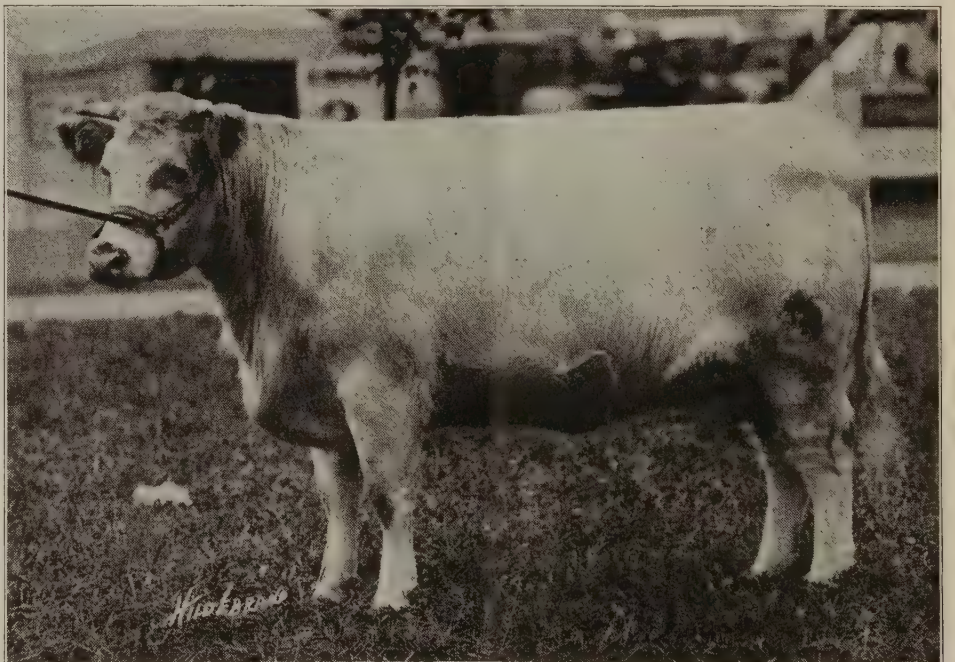
It is, however, a good deal a matter of education in getting people who have not been raising registered Shorthorns to understand why a good registered bull that will work an improvement in their grade cattle is worth two or three times as much as a common grade bull, or a man who has been raising plain bred registered cattle to see that an animal apparently no better to him than the ones he has should bring two or three times, and often more, than the plain kind.

The calf club is an excellent means of getting such people to see the advantages of raising highclass cattle. It not only gets the boys and girls interested, but in many cases through the interest shown by them, the parents become enthused and the foundations for many good herds are laid in that manner.

Very often we are asked by prospective buyers as to whether they can make a success of breeding Shorthorns and invariably the answer is that it all depends on the care that will be given the cattle. By that is not meant that a breeding herd should be overfed, but should be handled in a sensible manner

it not only proves a financial loss to the owner but is a detriment to us and the breed.

Numerous instances can be cited



Courtesy W. C. Rosenberger & Sons, Tiffin, Ohio.

Photo by Hildebrand

Nonpareil Lady, Grand Champion Female, Michigan, 1920



Courtesy C. Van Cleve, Crystal City, Texas.

*Highgrade Shorthorn Steers, Strictly Range Raised and Grass Fed,
Sold at St. Louis at 13 Cents per lb., Average Weight
1,452¼ lbs.—\$188.90 per Head*

A Cow or a Jitney By Frank D. Tomson

A few years ago, before the days of autos on the farm, it was the custom for the "hired man" to receive in addition to his monthly wage the "keep" of a horse. I remember when the wages seemed to have reached an unwarranted level, when they got as high as \$35 per month with the keep of a horse thrown in. Looking back now of course that sounds like a mere pittance.

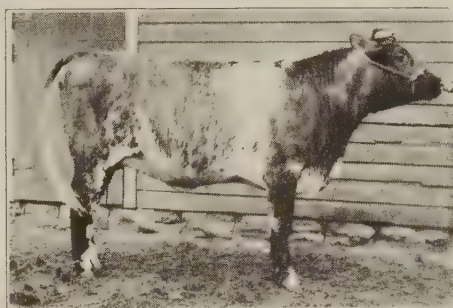
It happened that when negotiations between an Iowa Shorthorn breeder and a prospective "hired man" were under way and they had agreed on the amount of money that was to be paid per month the employer waited to hear what proposition was to be made in regard to the usual keep of the horse. He was surprised when the prospective employe said, "And I want you to keep a cow for me." This was something new. The employer nearly fell off his chair. Here was a man expecting to work by the month and arranging to have a cow kept rather than a horse.

In the proposition the farmer readily saw that this man had a little different conception of his job. He foresaw that he would not get so far away from the farm at night nor on Sundays and holidays. He foresaw that being around the farm he would be on hand in case anything required attention. He knew that he would be interested in his cow and being interested in his cow would in all probability be more interested in his employer's cows. So he entered into a discussion in regard to the keep of the calves that would accumulate.

There seemed no difficulty in arriving at an equitable arrangement, so the man went to work on the farm, and his cow, a purebred, was turned into the pasture. It is significant that there

came a day, not so many years later, when this "hired man" possessed fifteen purebred Shorthorns. It goes without saying that he stayed much closer to his job than the average man is inclined to do. It is understood that he displayed an interest in his employer's cattle as well as in his own. The reader doesn't need to be assured that this man tried to understand the problems that confronted the cattle breeder and it is needless to say that he enjoyed mastering these problems rather more than did the man who took his holidays and participated in the festivities of the community and nearby towns. It can also be noted that he had a cumulative investment. The value of fifteen purebred cattle would be no small amount. It would be very much greater than the aggregate earnings of this man on a wage basis during the entire period in which these fifteen cattle were being produced.

Just whether a man could be induced to substitute a cow for a "tin lizzie" under the present labor situation on the farm I hesitate to say, yet I have every



Courtesy Clarence Borger, Cawker City, Kans.

Fairy Jilt of Pleasing Type

confidence that there are a great many young men who are employed on the farms who are just as desirous to prosper, just as much interested in the problems of the farmer and stock breeder, just as diligent, just as loyal to their employers' interests as this man whose experience I have related.

I am not so sure but such a plan as this with the necessary modifications to suit the varying conditions could be adopted in many cases to the advantage of the farmer employer and to the advantage of the employe as well. The plan would certainly increase the efficiency of the employe. It would give the assurance to the employer of a more stable condition in the farm employment situation. It would make for permanency because an employe once so situated would naturally see the advantage of staying on and allowing his investment to grow. In fact, viewed from most any angle, one sees an advantage.

Perhaps in this simple arrangement lies the basis of a better employment arrangement on the farms. It may not, as a matter of course, apply everywhere, yet with the modifications suggested, it seems that it would apply in very many instances, and where applicable would have a very considerable advantage over the usual plan.

In many cases the actual cash salary could be held to an amount that would merely take care of the employe's going expenses and his compensation would come largely through the cumulative value of his investment for his profits.

Undoubtedly there would be instances where the employe and the employer would ultimately become partners in fact as they are at the outset in effect. There's many a breeding establishment where sons are lacking that would be strengthened if a faithful employe became a partner in the business. What better preliminary course could be suggested than this which I have outlined?

John C. McNutt

Prof. John C. McNutt, formerly of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, is now the eastern representative of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, having direct charge of the territory embracing New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland.

Mr. McNutt's successful work in Massachusetts, North Carolina and other states qualifies him for his present responsibilities. He has a wide acquaintance among livestock breeders particularly through the eastern states and understands the problems which they encounter.

Mr. McNutt will retain his address at Amherst and will be in personal contact with the breeders in the territory. His addition to the association's field force adds to its strength and he will be in a position to render extended service to Shorthorn breeders and prospective breeders throughout the east.

Shorthorn Steers

There is money in purebred Shorthorn steers. Look over your bull calves, Mr. Breeder, and see if you don't find several that would make good steers yet will make only fairly good bulls.

Perhaps you have never converted a purebred calf into a steer. You have never had greater inducement to do so. There is money in growing them out as

steers—money and satisfaction. Then, too, the people who visit your farm never fail to show enthusiasm over a bunch of choice steers. We don't happen to recall ever seeing any one get enthusiastic over an ordinary bull, and certainly there is little satisfaction in handling them. But often an ordinary bull calf, one that looks pretty common, will make a good steer.

As a matter of fact, it is an important part of the purebred business to convert these bull calves, that fall a little below the desired standard, into steers.

But that isn't all. The more high-class Shorthorn steers that find their way to the beef markets the more popular the breed will become and the higher will go the values on Shorthorn bulls. Think it over.

The Season's Champions to Date

MISSOURI STATE FAIR

Senior champion bull, Culisse Band Sergeant, Frank Scofield, Hillsboro, Texas; junior and grand champion bull, Silver Heart, Frank Scofield; senior and grand champion female, Lady Supreme, Frank Scofield; junior champion female, Merryvale Victoria, Frank Merry, Kansas City, Mo.

NORTH DAKOTA STATE FAIR (Fargo)

Senior and grand champion bull, Victor Cumberland, W. W. Brown, Amenla, N. D.; junior champion bull, Royal Orange, Chesebro Smith, Fargo, N. D.; senior and grand champion female, Cumberland Lady, Baldwin Farms, Ellendale, N. D.; junior champion female, Lavender Lady 2d, Baldwin Farms.

(Milking Shorthorns)

Grand champion bull, Jeweler's 2d, Palmer Farming Co., Euclid, Minn.; grand champion female, Jennie Lee, Palmer Farming Co.

KANKAKEE INTERSTATE FAIR

Senior and grand champion bull, Thaxton's Defender, Pat Keliher & Sons, Kankakee, Ill.; junior champion bull, Pine's Royal, Lewis & Gebhart, Kankakee, Ill.; senior and grand champion female, Sittytton Mary Ann, E. F. Keliher, Kankakee, Ill.; junior champion female, Lady Hero 3d, M. F. Baker & Son, Kankakee, Ill.

UNION LIVESTOCK SHOW (Union, Ore.)

Senior and grand champion bull, Village Reserve, G. W. DeLay, Hot Lake, Ore.; junior champion bull, Knight's Emblem, Hutchinson & Sherman, Union, Ore.; senior and grand champion female, Scottish Jane 4th, G. W. DeLay; junior champion female, Lady Undine, Hutchinson & Sherman.

MINNESOTA STATE FAIR

Senior and grand champion bull, Cumberland Gift, Loveland Stock Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa; junior champion bull, Clara's Archer, S. G. Eliason, Montevideo, Minn.; senior and grand champion female, Simplicity 9th, S. G. Eliason; junior champion female, Roan Goods, Eben E. Jones, Rockland, Wis.

(Milking Shorthorns)

Senior and grand champion bull, White Prince, R. R. Clappitt, New Providence, Iowa; junior champion bull, Eclipse, McCann Bros., Anoka, Minn.; senior and grand champion female, White Maid, Harvey H. Little, Evansville, Wis.; junior champion female, Champion Rose 2d, Harvey H. Little.

NEBRASKA STATE FAIR

Senior champion bull, Culisse Band Sergeant, Frank Scofield, Hillsboro, Texas; junior and grand champion bull, Silver Heart, Frank Scofield; senior and grand champion female, Lady Supreme, Frank Scofield; junior champion female, Miss Cumberland 2d, Jos. Miller & Sons, Granger, Mo.

IOWA STATE FAIR

Senior and grand champion bull, Cumberland Gift, Loveland Stock Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa; junior champion bull, Village Javelin, Uppermill Farm, Wapello, Iowa; senior and grand champion female, Lady Supreme, Frank Scofield, Hillsboro, Texas; junior champion female, Miss Cumberland 2d, Jos. Miller & Sons, Granger, Mo.

(Milking Shorthorns)

All championships awarded to R. R. Clappitt, New Providence, Iowa. (No competition.)

OHIO STATE FAIR

Senior champion bull, Maxwalton Monarch, Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio; junior and grand champion bull, Cloverleaf Royal, W. C. Rosenberger & Sons, Tiffin, Ohio; senior and grand champion female, Ury 35th, Reynolds Bros., Lodi, Wis.; junior champion female, Fair Countess, John Owen, Noblesville, Ind.

(Milking Shorthorns)

Senior and grand champion bull, Queenston Duke, J. E. & C. B. Wade, Orangeville, Ohio; junior champion bull, The Otis Herd, Willoughby, Ohio; senior and grand champion female, The Otis Herd; junior champion female, The Otis Herd.

WISCONSIN STATE FAIR

Senior and grand champion bull, Anoka Revolution, Anoka Farms, Waukesha, Wis.; junior champion bull, Diamond Clipper,

Macmillan & Macmillan, Lodi, Wis.; senior and grand champion female, Maxwalton Queen, Carpenter & Carpenter, Baraboo, Wis.; junior champion female, Miss Ramsden of Anoka, Thomas E. Wilson, Wilson, Ill.

(Milking Shorthorns)

All championships awarded Harvey H. Little, Evansville, Wis. (No competition.)

ILLINOIS STATE FAIR

Senior and grand champion bull, Maxwalton Monarch, Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio; junior champion bull, Silver Heart, Frank Scofield, Hillsboro, Texas; senior and grand champion female, Lady Supreme, Frank Scofield; junior champion female, Clara 51st, Reynolds Bros., Lodi, Wis.

(Milking Shorthorns)

Senior and grand champion bull, Gretna Prince George, Gretna Farm, Wheaton, Ill.; junior champion bull, British Chief, The Otis Herd, Willoughby, Ohio; senior and grand champion female, Peach Blossom, The Otis Herd; junior champion female, Champion Rose 2d, Harvey H. Little, Evansville, Wis.

KANSAS STATE FAIR (Topeka)

Senior champion bull, Marshal's Crown, Tomson Bros., Wakarusa and Dover, Kans.; junior and grand champion bull, Silver Heart, Frank Scofield, Hillsboro, Texas; senior and grand champion female, Lady Supreme, Frank Scofield; junior champion female, Miss Cumberland 2d, Jos. Miller & Sons, Granger, Mo.

INDIANA STATE FAIR

Senior and grand champion bull, Maxwalton Monarch, Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio; junior champion bull, Maxwalton Rodney, Carpenter & Ross; senior and grand champion female, Carrie's Last, Carpenter & Ross; junior champion female, Fair Countess, John Owen, Noblesville, Ind.

SEND FOR IT—TODAY

Write for The Record of Shorthorn Prize Winners, containing the tabulated pedigrees and class rating of 1,260 show winners for the past twenty years. This volume contains slightly under 500 pages, is cloth bound, and sells for \$2.00, postpaid.

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Public Sales

HUDSON, IOWA, JUNE 1.

A. A. WILSON.

	Sold for.	Average.
1 bull.....	\$ 265	\$ 265
48 females.....	311	270
Top bull, Roan Lad.....	265	.....
Top female, Wallflower 4th.....	975	.....

VINCENNES, IND., JUNE 7.

VINCENNES INTERSTATE SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

	Sold for.	Average.
10 bulls.....	\$.....	\$ 206
29 females.....	.....	270
39 head.....	.....	253
Top bull, Master Rosewood.....	825	.....
Top female, Cypress Avalanche 4th.....	700	.....

LOGANSPOUT, IND., JUNE 8.

LOGANSPOUT DISTRICT SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

	Sold for.	Average.
9 bulls.....	\$.....	\$ 228
42 females.....	.....	146
51 head.....	20,790	407
Top bull, Royalist.....	650	.....
Top female, Claret 6th.....	1,150	.....

NEW LONDON, OHIO, JUNE 8.

NEW LONDON DISTRICT SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION AND DISTRICT CALF CLUB.

	Sold for.	Average.
14 bulls.....	\$.....	\$ 306
34 females.....	.....	309
48 head.....	.....	308
Top bull, Paragon Radium.....	1,075	.....
Top female, Goldie's Princess.....	875	.....

LISBON, OHIO, JUNE 9.

COLUMBIANA COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION AND BOYS' AND GIRLS' CALF CLUB.

	Sold for.	Average.
6 bulls.....	\$.....	\$ 112
24 females.....	.....	253
30 head.....	.....	227
Top bull, Sultan's Monarch.....	150	.....
Top female, Liberty Belle and twin calves.....	690	.....

KNOXVILLE, IOWA, JUNE 14.

MARION COUNTY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

	Sold for.	Average.
11 bulls.....	\$ 3,230	\$ 292
33 females.....	12,420	379
41 head.....	.....	355
Top bull, Villager's Dale.....	1,000	.....
Top female, Roan Foxglove and bc.....	1,350	.....

DIAGONAL, IOWA, JUNE 14.

BLISS BROS.

	Sold for.	Average.
3 bulls.....	\$.....	\$ 285
28 females.....	.....	401
31 head.....	.....	387
Top bull, Marquis.....	330	.....
Top female, Lucerne Clipper.....	825	.....

LOVINGTON, ILL., JUNE 16.

MOULTRIE COUNTY LIVESTOCK BREEDERS.

	Sold for.	Average.
15 bulls.....	\$.....	\$ 135
57 females.....	.....	225
Top female, Golden Lady 2d.....	890	.....

DAWSON, MINN., JUNE 16.

E. A. THRONDRUD & SON.

	Sold for.	Average.
5 bulls.....	\$.....	\$ 275
36 females.....	.....	332
41 head.....	.....	325
Top bull, Fashion Master.....	760	.....
Top female, Princess Lady 4th.....	900	.....

BRITT, IOWA, JUNE 22.

MILLER BROS.

	Sold for.	Average.
50 females.....	\$63,000	\$1,260
Top female, Villager's Lady 2d.....	3,750	.....

BRITT, IOWA, JUNE 22.

BEN G. STUDER.

	Sold for.	Average.
6 bulls.....	\$.....	\$ 288
33 females.....	.....	537
39 head.....	19,475	502
Top bull, Maxwalton Monarch.....	750	.....
Top female, Imp. Queen of Dun-glass 11th.....	1,300	.....

GALESBURG, ILL., JUNE 22.

ILLINOIS SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASS'N.

	Sold for.	Average.
50 bulls.....	\$.....	\$ 150
150 head.....	.....	234
Top female, Rosette 4th.....	1,375	.....

GALESBURG, ILL., JUNE 23.

DUNNDALE FARMS AND ETHERLEY STOCK FARMS.

	Sold for.	Average.
78 head.....	\$48,000	\$ 615
Top bull, Memory's Dale.....	825	.....
Top female, Rosendal's Violet 2d.....	1,600	.....

MANNING, IOWA, JUNE 23.

E. B. THOMAS, W. E. SUMMERVILLE AND GEORGE STRUVE.

	Sold for.	Average.
4 bulls.....	\$.....	\$ 362
47 females.....	.....	664
51 head.....	32,650	651
Top females, Gainford Countess and Star of Morn 3d, each.....	1,500	.....

OSMOND, NEB., JUNE 24.

THEISEN BROS.

	Sold for.	Average.
40 head.....	\$18,230	\$ 455
Top female, Imp. Hilda Cardigan.....	1,400	.....

SOUTH ST. PAUL, MINN., JUNE 24.

LESLIE SMITH & SONS.

	Sold for.	Average.
53 females.....	\$.....	\$1,206
Top female, Village Violet & cc.....	\$ 3,000	.....

PARIS, ILL., JUNE 24.

WILL STEWART.

	Sold for.	Average.
38 head.....	\$41,775	\$1,100
Top female, Nonpareil Lady.....	3,700	.....

FARGO, N. D., JUNE 25.

CHESEBRO SMITH.

	Sold for.	Average.
44 head.....	\$.....	\$ 873
Top bull, Royal Stamp.....	1,300	.....
Top female, Oaklawn Lassie and cc.....	3,550	.....

FARGO, N. D., JUNE 26.

HAMMER BROS. AND H. S. HALVORSON CO.

	Sold for.	Average.
53 head.....	\$.....	\$ 393
Top bull, Javelin's Hope.....	650	.....
Top female, Lady Mina 2d.....	925	.....

GRANDIN, N. D., JUNE 28.

B. W. AYLOR.

	Sold for.	Average.
4 bulls.....	\$.....	\$2,150
56 head.....	66,575	1,188
Top bull, Silver Stamp.....	4,000	.....
Top female, Naemoor Stella & cc.....	5,500	.....

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., JUNE 30.

M'LEAN COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

	Sold for.	Average.
14 bulls.....	\$.....	\$ 144
36 females.....	.....	183
50 head.....	8,630	172
Top bull, White Chief.....	305	.....
Top female, Caroline Wilson 5th and cc.....	450	.....

DANVILLE, ILL., JULY 1.

WILLIAM RYAN, JR.

	Sold for.	Average.
42 head.....	\$16,390	\$ 490
Top bull, Narcissus Type.....	1,800	.....
Top female, Missie 176th.....	1,000	.....

SPRINGFIELD, MO., JULY 10.

ASSOCIATION SALE.

	Sold for.	Average.
bulls.....	\$.....	\$ 476
40 females.....	.....	771
head.....	33,000	.....
Top bull, Diamond Star.....	600	.....
Top female, Princess Royal Avon.....	1,850	.....

FAIRMOUNT, N. D.

SOUTHERN VALLEY SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

	Sold for.	Average.
24 females.....	\$.....	\$ 293
34 head.....	.....	257
Top bull, Gold Stick.....	275	.....
Top female, White Beauty and cc.....	700	.....



Courtesy Meadowlawn Stock Farm, Louisville, Ill.

Lusty Calves

Getting an Early Start

By W. H. Richter

Gilman City, Mo.

Sixty-two years ago a man named Walsworth brought from Iowa to Harrison County, Missouri, and sold to my father for \$50 the first Shorthorn bull I ever saw, and to this day I have never seen a bull that made as great an impression on my mind. Paddy, as we called him, was a beautiful roan, droop horned, high headed, broad backed three year old at that time. I do not know if he was a purebred or a high-grade. I think he was the first Shorthorn in our county. In that early day cattle all ran on the open range and Paddy was turned loose on the prairie each spring and ranged the country for eight summers. The next year most every herd had a few roan calves and they were much better than the native scrubs, so people saved these calves for bulls and in a few years roan became the dominant color in most of these herds. Cattle buyers were eager for the roan steers. Strangers would often ride out on the range to see Paddy and admire his symmetrical form. Always fat, always vigorous, he did a world of good for the scrubs of that early day. The roan heifers grew very large, with broad backs, large udders, and were good milkers, to my sorrow, for I had to do the milking. It is hard to realize the improvement one good sire can make in a community. The last time I saw Paddy his usefulness as a sire was passed. He was in the yoke with one of his sons breaking prairie sod. His fat was gone and his spirit broken as he dragged his load along the endless furrow.

ASSOCIATIONS

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Jefferson County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, J. P. Mills, Secretary, Adena, Ohio.

Knox County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Breece Brothers, Secretary, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

Licking County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, J. F. Zimmer, Secretary, Granville, Ohio.

Lucas County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Daniel Bucher, Waterville, Ohio.

Logan County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Harry Kilgore, Secretary, Rushsylvania, Ohio.

Madison County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, J. J. Yearian, Secretary, London, Ohio.

Mahoning County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, A. R. Dickson, Secretary, Ellsworth Station, Ohio.

Marion County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Homer Meyers, Secretary, Prospect, Ohio.

Meigs County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Guy F. Larkin, Secretary, Middleport, Ohio.

Mercer County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, William Wiley, Secretary, Coldwater, Ohio.

Miami County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Edwin Wilson, Secretary, Troy, Ohio.

Monroe County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Leo R. Burkhart, Secretary, Woodsfield, Ohio.

Morgan County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Charles C. Thomas, Secretary, Chesterville, Ohio.

Morrow County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, H. M. Gates, Secretary, Cardington, Ohio.

New London District Shorthorn Breeders' Association, E. C. Sibley, Secretary, Amherst, Ohio.

Ohio Shorthorn Breeders' Association, W. C. Rosenberger, Secretary, Tiffin, Ohio.

Perry County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, B. L. Daugherty, Secretary, Somerset, Ohio.

Pickaway County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Carl Hurst, Secretary, Williamsport, Ohio.

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Grant County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, E. R. Lawrence, Secretary, Medford, Okla.

Kay County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, J. F. Riddle, Secretary, Newkirk, Okla.

Kingfisher County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, O. B. Acton, Secretary, Lovell, Okla.

Oklahoma Shorthorn Breeders' Association, R. N. Brittan, Secretary, Waukomis, Okla.

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The Northwestern Pennsylvania Shorthorn Breeders' Association, M. Schaffner, Secretary, Erie, Pa.

Western Central Pennsylvania Shorthorn Breeders' Association, W. T. McCoy, Secretary, Mercer, Pa.

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Kingsbury County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, W. L. Howard, Secretary, Manchester, S. D.

Lake County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, R. J. Baxter, Secretary, Madison, S. D.

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Page County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, John G. Grove, Secretary, Luray, Va.

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Shenandoah Valley Shorthorn Breeders' Association, B. A. Warriner, Secretary, Woodstock, Va.

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West Virginia Shorthorn Breeders' Association, R. H. Tuckwiller, Secretary, Lewisburg, W. Va.

WISCONSIN.

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Chippewa County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, P. D. Southworth, Secretary, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

Crawford County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, G. H. DiVall, Secretary, Wauzeka, Wis.

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Grant County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, L. D. Eastman, Secretary, Lancaster, Wis.

Juneau County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, J. H. McNown, Secretary, Mauston, Wis.

LaCrosse County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, W. E. Spreiter, Secretary, Onalaska, Wis.

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Pierce County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, P. N. Collins, Secretary, River Falls, Wis.

Polk County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Henry Peterson, Secretary, Centuria, Wis.

Rock County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, J. J. McCann, Secretary, Janesville, Wis.

Sauk County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Frank Morley, Secretary, Baraboo, Wis.

Trempealeau County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, G. M. Wiley, Secretary, Galesville, Wis.

Wisconsin Shorthorn Breeders' Association, C. J. Rhodes, Secretary, Kansasville, Wis.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Send in Your Card

ALABAMA

W. P. CRICKENBERGER & SON, Linden, Ala.
Oakmead Farms—Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns. 130 head in breeding herd. Best families. Stock of both sexes for sale at all times. Sires in service: Lucky Lad and Victor Model.

W. L. SMITH, Eutaw, Ala.
Meadow Brook Farm—Herd bulls in service: Royal Stamp and Meadow Brook Avondale. Young stock for sale.

ARKANSAS

LEWIS BROS., Fayetteville, Ark.
Oldest herd of Shorthorns in Arkansas. Herd headed by Dale by Double Dale and Orange Cumberland. Females of the best families. Both sexes for sale at all times.

CALIFORNIA

BUTTE CITY RANCH, Box 5A, Butte City, Calif.
W. P. Dwyer and W. S. Guilford. Breeders of Shorthorns, Shropshires, Berkshires and ponies.

W. M. CARRUTHERS, Live Oak, Calif.
Carruthers Farm—Eighty breeding females of the best families. Hallwood Villager, California reserve champion, in service.

PACHECO CATTLE CO., Hollister, Calif.
Present herd bull, True Dale, by Double Dale.

COLORADO

THE ALLEN CATTLE CO., Colorado Springs, Colo.
Herd bulls: Second Thought by Double Dale, and Meteor by Edgcote Tott. 100 head in herd. Choice animals offered for sale. Correspondence invited.

CORNFORTH LIVESTOCK CO., Elbert, Colo.
Forest Glen Ranch—Cedarlawn's Best in service. We breed the kind of Shorthorns best suited to western conditions. Write for our latest leaflet.

MAXWELL-MILLER CATTLE CO., Steamboat Springs, Colo.
Lothian Marmion and Princely Stamp, a repeated prizewinner, in service. We always have some breeding stock for sale.

THE MELBURN STOCK RANCH, Elbert, Colo.
Herd sires, Diamond Gloster 355961 and Typical Thought 545563. Fifty breeding cows in herd. Young bulls and cows for sale.

D. WARNOCK & SONS, Loveland, Colo.
Model Type Shorthorns. Herd sires: Advocate's Model and Supreme Model. One of the select herds of the west.

ILLINOIS

A. W. DAVIS, Big Rock, Ill.
Boulderbourn Shorthorns—Females in which the blood of Red Knight, Choice Goods, Whitehall Sultan, Cumberland's Last and Villager is blended on good foundations. Type's General, a massive son of Cumberland's Type, in service.

ETHERLEY STOCK FARMS CO., Galesburg, Ill.
Golden Scotch 673059, together with Proud Mayflower 168727, head our herd of choice Scotch breeding matrons. A collection that will please. We have cattle for sale.

JOHN R. JONES, Williamsville, Ill.
Cherry Grove Farm—Hercules Diamond, first prize senior yearling International, in service. 100 head in herd. Herd headers for sale.

J. A. KILGOUR, Sterling, Ill.
Fair Acres—Champion Goods 410385, chief stock bull; five times Junior Champion at leading state fairs, 1915. Nothing for sale at present.

B. C. McLENAHAN, Lafayette, Ill.
Prairie Farm—Villager's Victory by Villager in service. Young things by him for sale. Most select families. Farm 2½ miles from city.

PIPER & BESSIRE, Tiskilwa, Ill.
Imperial Mistletoe, first at International and all leading fairs in 1917, at head of herd of 40 Scotch cows. Stock of both sexes for sale.

J. F. PRATHER, Williamsville, Ill.
Village Park Herd—Herd bull, Gainford Rothes Prince 803955. Choice young stock for sale at all times.

A. J. RYDEN, Abingdon, Ill.
Fashionable families. We breed for quality and utility.

ROBERT R. WARD, Benton, Ill.

INDIANA

McMILLEN & MARTIN, Decatur, Ind.
Green Brae Farm—Breeders of Shorthorn cattle. Home of the great bull, Maxwalton Count by Revolution. Rated as one of the greatest bulls of his age in America.

GEORGE J. ROTH, Booneville, Ind.
Cypress Valley Farm—We are offering a few Scotch heifers due to calf soon by Maxwalton Stamp, also a few young bulls by Maxwalton Stamp.

WOODSIDE FARMS, Pendleton, Ind.
Have bred more dual-purpose Polled Shorthorns that have made the Milking Shorthorn Record of Merit than have been produced in any other herd in America. Literature on request.

IOWA

G. C. BANNICK, Bennett, Iowa.
Fairview herd of Shorthorns. Royal Lad at head of herd. Young stock for sale at all times.

BLAIR BROS., Dayton, Iowa.
Head of herd, Villager's Sultan 562425 by Villager and Parkdale Marengo 719676 by Rosewood Reserve.

C. W. & FRANK CHANDLER, Kellerton, Iowa.
Heather Hall Farms—A breeding establishment of 50 Scotch females with Rosewood Baron in service. Only the choicest bulls offered for sale.

CLAYTON COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, L. H. Brandt, Pres., Garnaville, Iowa; M. F. McNow, Sec'y, Elkader, Iowa.
17 good herds represented. 650 registered Shorthorns. Write your wants.

C. F. CURTISS, Ames, Iowa.
Herd headed by Count Avon 334946, International Grand Champion. Cows of highest excellence and best Scotch breeding.

A. R. FENNERN, Avoca, Iowa.
Highland View Farm—Choice Cumberland 424859 by King Cumberland 2d. Special offer, two red sons of Choice Cumberland, real show calves. Also other good bulls of Scotch breeding.

W. S. FRENCH & SON, Farmington, Iowa.
Herd headed by Village King 334462 by Villager, and Sovereign Chief 422116, a double grandson of Whitehall Sultan. We buy and sell Shorthorns; carlots a specialty.

C. H. JACKSON, Avoca, Iowa.
Oakwood Farm—Dale Regent by Dale Clarion in service. Breeding stock, both sexes, for sale. On main line of R. I. 40 miles east of Omaha.

D. E. LOMAS, Villisca, Iowa.
Villager's Gasket heads herd of select matrons. Young bulls for sale. No females for sale at this time.

R. N. MARSHALL, Ollie, Iowa.
120 head. Best families, headed by Gartley Lansdowne.

JOHN C. NYRUP, Harlan, Iowa.
Fairview Stock Farm—King Rex 660820 and White Knight 724652, herd bulls. Sixty miles northeast of Omaha on the Great Western R. R. Breeding stock for sale at all times.

L. C. OLOFF, Ireton, Iowa.
Marr's Avon 383558 in service. Breeder of high-class Shorthorns.

C. A. SAUNDERS & SONS, Manilla, Iowa.
Cumberland Stock Farm—Always a good bull or heifer to sell.

SCHRANK BROS., Danbury, Iowa.
Breeders of Shorthorn cattle. Herd bulls in service: Proud Marshal's Lad 509047 by Proud Marshal, Bonnie Knight 322563 and Baron Avon 439674 by Count Avon.

PHILIP SMITH, Calmar, Iowa.
Fair Acres—Herd sire: Proud Marshal 329906. Three bulls for sale sired by Silver Sultan 448335.

STIPE & STIPE, Clarinda, Iowa.
Oakdale Stock Farms—All registered Shorthorn cattle. Herd headed by Roan Sultan, a grandson of Whitehall Sultan and of Cumberland's Last. Best families. Some good Scotch bulls for sale.

UPPERMILL FARM, Wapello, Iowa.
The champion Villager's Coronet and Village Crest in service. Breeding stock of most fashionable families for sale. John Garden, Manager.

KANSAS

CHARLES M. BAIRD, Arkansas City, Kan.
Breeder of registered Shorthorns. Size and quality our aim. Visitors met by appointment.

C. G. COCHRAN & SONS, Hays City, Kan.
Breeders of highclass Shorthorns. 350 head in herd. Breeding cows and heifers for sale, also ear of good yearling bulls.

EASTERN KANSAS SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, F. J. Robbins, Secretary, Ottawa, Kan.

We are pushing the "reds, whites and roans" by selling good cattle at reasonable prices on an absolutely square basis. Annual sales at Ottawa.

HARRY T. FORBES, Topeka, Kan.
Cedar Heights Stock Farm—A choice collection of both individuality and breeding. Orange Baron 488697 by Orange Model in service.

H. M. HILL & SONS, Lafontaine, Kan.
Cows of the most excellent breeding headed by Master of the Dales, an Avondale bull. Private herd catalog celebrating 25th anniversary of Sycamore Springs Shorthorns.

H. E. HUBER, Meriden, Kan.
Sires in service: Silk Goods by Choice Goods, and Proud Sultan by Beaver Creek Sultan. Families represented: Violet Bud, Butterfly, Orange Blossom, Caroline, Miss Hudson and others.

THOS. B. MURPHY & SONS, Corbin, Kan.
Spring Creek Shorthorns. Choice collection of dual-purpose cattle. White Foxglove in service. Always young cattle of both sexes for sale.

JOHN REGIER, Whitewater, Kan.
Alfalfa Leaf Shorthorns. A select herd of females. Maxwalton Mandolin by Revolution in service.

J. C. ROBISON, Towanda, Kan.
Imported and American bred Shorthorns. 50 head imported February, 1920. Herd headed by Lord Aberdeen and Dale's Renown by Avondale. 100 head to select from.

W. J. SAYRE, Cedar Point, Kan.
Elmhurst Shorthorns. Glendale 712760, a worthy grandson of Avondale, in service. A few good yearling heifers and young bulls for sale.

TOMSON BROS., Dover and Wakarusa, Kan.
Most fashionable strains. Village Marshal, Maxwalton Rosedale and Beaver Creek Sultan in service. 100 breeding females.

LOUISIANA

WALTER GODCHAUX, New Orleans, La.
Rosewood Farms—Farm located at Rosewood, La. P. O. address, Red Fish, La. Herd sires: Clovermead, Villager and Whitehall Champion. Breeding stock always on hand.

MASSACHUSETTS

J. S. ANDERSON, Shelbourne, Mass.
Hillside Milking Shorthorns. Select collection of dual-purpose matrons that are producers of beef as well as milk: Bridegroom 370791, a richly bred son of Avondale, in service. Bull and heifer calves for sale.

FLINTSTONE FARM, Dalton, Mass.

Milking Shorthorns. 100 females, many with records over 10,000 lbs. of milk and 400 lbs. fat. The champions, Waterloo Clay and Knowsley Gift, in service.

MICHIGAN**C. H. PRESCOTT & SONS, Tawas City, Mich.**

Richland Shorthorns. Michigan's largest herd. Lorne, Newton Champion and Sterling Supreme, three great bulls, in service. A few heifers and cows for sale. Herd at Prescott. Office at Tawas City.

JAY R. ROGERS, Morenci, Mich.

Milking-bred Scotch-topped Shorthorns—A lifetime with this type. Our bulls can be relied on to transmit our kind. Whitehall King 543959 in service.

MINNESOTA**GEORGE H. CHAMBERLAIN, Mora, Minn.**

Ann River Shorthorns—Archer's Monarch 495156 in service; a good one. Young bulls and heifers for sale.

WILL DAILEY, Pipestone, Minn.

Valley View Shorthorns. Type's Gloster by Cumberland Type and Red Memory by Fond Memory in service. Farm just across the Dakota line.

FINLAY McMARTIN & SONS, Claremont, Minn.

Milking Shorthorns. Hartford Welfare, Kelmscott Premier 6th and Welfare Champion in service. Choice herd of breeding matrons. 175 head in herd.

MISSOURI**THE ATCHISON COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, Tarkio, Mo.**

Breeding stock in lots to suit purchaser for sale. Address H. R. Volker, Secretary, Tarkio, Mo.

F. C. BARBER, Skidmore, Mo.

Bulls in service: Villager Jr., Village Perfection and Monarch. Cows and heifers bred to, and calves sired by these bulls. Can furnish bulls and females.

BELLOWS BROS., Maryville, Mo.

Two hundred head. Herd bulls: Sultan Supreme 367161, Radium 385197, Aladdin and Parkdale Rex.

I. M. BILLUPS, Arbela, Mo.

For sale—Carload of Shorthorn cows, part of them with calves by side.

O. W. NAUMAN, Craig, Mo.

Nauman Shorthorns. Home of Brandsby's Officer and Rosewood Supreme. 80 head choicest breeding cows and heifers. Outstanding young herd bull prospects.

NEBRASKA**THOMAS ANDREWS, Cambridge, Neb.**

Valley Farm Shorthorns—Sires in service: Scotch Mist 385127 and Royal Supreme 555627. Fifty cows of the best families.

GAGE COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, S. F. Miller, Secretary, Holmesville, Neb.

Fifty Shorthorn herds in this county. Our big fall sale Nov. 5, 1920. Come.

W. F. RAPP, St. Edward, Neb.

Scotch Beau and other good bulls in service. Some choice Scotch cows and young bulls for sale.

NEW YORK**HEART'S DELIGHT FARM, Chazy, N. Y.**

Breeders of Shorthorn cattle. Sires in service: Right Stamp, Fond Memory and Augusta Baron.

H. E. TENER, Washingtonville, N. Y.

Walnut Grove Farm. Sixty purebred registered head, many of them imported. Herd sire, Fill-pail Record by General Clay. We make a specialty of herd heading bulls. Herd tuberculin tested. Milk records kept.

NORTH DAKOTA**APLAND & SORLEIN, Bergen, N. D.**

Have bred and sold the highest priced female ever produced in North Dakota. Gloster's Knight 438556 sired her. He still does good work in our herd.

B. W. AYLOR, Grandin, N. D.

Farm 2 miles from town, 28 miles from North Fargo on main line Great Northern. Maxwalton Stamp 2d in service. Most popular families. Highclass stock for sale.

OHIO**R. K. BEAM & SON, Ansonia, Ohio.**

Mollica Stock Farm—Herd bull: Golden Sultan. Intensely bred in Sultan blood, with Cumberland Lavender and Victoria blood at the top of the pedigree, assisted by Mollica Royal, a Marr Missie bull.

HARRY BROWN, Mansfield, Ohio.

Harry Brown Farms—Scotch. 60 head Shorthorns—quality—class—fashion. "Bred in the purple."

CARPENTER & ROSS, Mansfield, Ohio.

Maxwalton Farm—Have shown their supremacy in the leading show rings. Herd numbers some 350, all ages. Write for what you want.

FRANK R. EDWARDS, Tiffin, Ohio.

Oakdale Farm—Scotch Shorthorn cattle. Herd numbers 100 head. Pride of Albion and Pride of Oakdale in service, two grand champions.

JOHN O. PEW & SON, Ravenna, Ohio.

Ravendale Farm—Scotch Shorthorns, homebred and imported. Glaryford Augustus, second prize two-year-old, International, 1919, and Brigadier of Droagh in service. Bred heifers and a few Scotch bulls for sale.

W. C. ROSENBERGER & SONS, Tiffin, Ohio.

Clover Leaf Stock Farm—150 Scotch cattle. Good bulls and females always for sale. Bulls in service: Maxwalton Pride 367542 and Village Royal 355016.

OKLAHOMA**JOHN T. KRAMER, Tulsa, Okla.**

Shorthorn herd of select lot of cows headed by Proud Emblem's Heir and Coral Lavender. Both great breeding and show bulls.

J. W. KUNKEL, Pocasset, Okla.

Highland Stock Farm—Choice Scotch Shorthorns. Herd bull in service: Princely Sultan 350513, the only son of Whitehall Sultan 163573 in the southwest.

OREGON**W. B. AYER, Portland, Ore.**

Foothills Farm, Carlton, Ore.—Breeder of Milk-ing Shorthorns.

FRANK BROWN, Carlton, Ore.

Craiglea Farm Shorthorns—Young stock for sale at all times.

PENNSYLVANIA**ALEX. N. WARNER, Titusville, Pa.**

Lancona Farms—New home of the great imp. Naemoor Bridegroom, two top daughters of Avondale and other tops of best families.

SOUTH DAKOTA**E. W. CARR & SON, St. Lawrence, S. D.**

Brookside Farm Shorthorns. 120 head. Best families. Hummerdale and Sultan Goods in service. Breeding stock of the best families for sale.

FLANAGAN & LANNING, Selby, S. D.

Sitka Stock Farm—Towie Knight 632572 and Maxwalton Pirate 350650 in service. Young stock for sale from sires that are making Shorthorn history.

ANDREW E. LEE, Centerville, S. D.

Summit Shorthorns. 125 head Scotch and Scotch-topped cattle. Herd bulls: Royal Linwood, Mar-engo Type and Roan Ruler. A fine lot of young bulls of serviceable age now for sale, also a few calves and heifers.

FRANK MUXEN & SON, Frankfort, S. D.

Herd bull: City View's Diamond 478657. 35 females in herd. A few good young bulls for sale.

F. E. TAYLOR, Ellis, S. D.

Excelsior Farm Shorthorns, headed by Silver Plate 454789 by Royal Silver. Young stock for sale. Farm 12 miles northwest of Sioux Falls.

E. J. THOMPSON & SON, Hurley, S. D.

Wayside Farm—Scotch Shorthorns of the richest breeding. Herd bulls in service: Prince Cumberland by King Cumberland 2d and Fair Sultan by Fair Acres Sultan.

TENNESSEE**J. G. ALLEN & SON, Newport, Tenn.**

Dutch Bottoms Stock Farm—Sires in service: Tarty Brilliant and Sir Christopher. Breeders of highclass Shorthorns.

LESPEDEZA FARM, R. H. Scott, Manager, Hickory Valley, Tenn.

Duryea Shorthorns. Sires in service: Imperial Gloster 340225, Lespedeza Sultan 406929 and Lord Rhybon 716299.

TEXAS**J. R. RABY, Gatesville, Texas.**

Sires in service: Naemoor Bedesman by Edgcote Masterpiece and Cumberland Marshal 2d. The best families represented. Inspection invited.

VERMONT**SENTINEL PINE FARM, Shoreham, Vt.**

Milking Shorthorns. Herd sires: Satisfaction by Duke of Edgewood, out of Flora Clay, and Priceless Lord Lee by Lord Lee 2d, out of Priceless by Conjuror. A few top herd headers for sale.

VIRGINIA**MOORE & McLAUGHLIN, Stuarts Draft, Va.**

Breeders of Scotch-topped Shorthorns. Herd sire: Virginia's Commander, grandson of Maxwalton Renown, and one of the breed's best productions. Select collection of females. Young stock for sale.

T. J. THOMPSON & SONS, Swoope, Va.

Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns. Sultan Masterpiece, grandson of Whitehall Sultan, in service. Young stock for sale.

WASHINGTON**DAY & ROTHROCK, 205 Exchange National Bank Building, Spokane, Wash.**

Hercules Stock Farm—Shorthorns of quality. Herd headed by Gainford Perfection 442178.

WEST VIRGINIA**C. C. LEWIS, Point Pleasant, W. Va.**

The use of selected bulls on my cow herd, bred and rigorously culled for 46 consecutive years, has produced highclass, healthy animals of uniform type.

WISCONSIN**ANOKA FARMS, Waukesha, Wis., and Wheaton, Ill.**

Lavender Sultan, Regal Stamp and Anoka Revolution in service. Annual calf sale on the Saturday preceding International Show week.

G. W. BENEDICT, Platteville, Wis.

Breeder of Shorthorns. Herd bull: Lancaster Crown 2d.

JOHN R. P. FITZGERALD, Grimms, Wis.

Bulls, cows and heifers, bred for milk and beef. Herd headed by Cumberland Hero 405883. Farm located within a mile from town.

MACMILLAN & MACMILLAN, Lodi, Wis.

Meadow View Farm—Herd sires: Scotch Cumberland by Cumberland's Last, Village Marquis by Villager, Maxwalton Moonshade by Revolution, Diamond Radium by Radium and Proud Augustus by Roan Masterpiece.

JOHN NOTSETTER & SON, Deerfield, Wis.

Eim Grove Stock Farm—Dual-purpose Shorthorns. Herd sire: Collynie Dale 2d. Herd is on the accredited list.

REYNOLDS BROS., Lodi, Wis.

Master Ruby sired by the grand champion female, the winner of Duggan cup, the first prize get of sire, the first prize produce of cow and the second prize aged herd at the 1918 International. Put some of his blood in your herd.

CANADA**ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ontario.**

Eighty-one years without change have we been breeding Scotch Shorthorns. I have now a few of the best in both bulls and heifers to spare.

Important Shorthorn Sales

The following association sales will offer liberal collections of Shorthorns of outstanding merit. Approximately fifty head will be offered in each sale, with the exception of the National Shorthorn Congress, which will offer near 300 head.

At the American Royal, Kansas City, Mo. (Nov. 13-20). Sale Nov. 18.

At the Pacific International, Portland, Ore. (Nov. 13-20). Sale Nov. 18.

At the International, Chicago (Nov. 27-Dec. 4). Sale Dec. 2.

At the Western Stock Show, Denver, Colo. (Jan. 22-29). Sale Jan. 26.

At the Kansas National Live Stock Show, Wichita (Jan. 29-Feb. 5).

At the National Shorthorn Congress, Chicago (Feb. 22-24).

Various other important sales will be held throughout the coming fall and winter under the management of local, county, state and district associations, and in addition to these many sales held by individual breeders, all of which afford an opportunity for the selection of breeding stock.

A few entries will be accepted for the Royal and International sales, provided they are of a high order. Applications for the Royal sale must be made to W. A. Cochel, Baltimore Hotel, Kansas City, Mo., promptly, as the catalog will go to the printer before Nov. 1.

American Royal Stock

In the plan adopted for placing the American Royal Show on a permanent basis, which plan provides an adequate, fireproof structure, the portion of the stock which is allotted to the Shorthorn interests amounts to \$20,000. Many breeders have already made their subscriptions and many others have indicated their willingness to do so. Each share has a par value of \$100 and entitles the holder to a life membership and an annual pass.

The value of the American Royal to the Shorthorn interests in general should encourage every owner of a Shorthorn herd to subscribe for at least one share. Subscriptions should be sent directly to this office.

The business interests of Kansas City and the stock yards interests have obligated themselves to finance the show on a very liberal plan. Every breeder should cooperate in this movement to place the American Royal on a permanent basis.

AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION,
13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.